The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,395.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* till for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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First insertion..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes, will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Rage—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. AFRICA, 2,031 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander C. D. Hutchings, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 8th January 1876, at 4 P. M.

Jan. 1876.		Jan. 1876.	
Leaves BOMBAY	8	Leaves Tuticorin	16
„ Ratnagherry	9	„ Colombo	17
„ Vingorla	9	„ Negapatam	20
„ Goa	9	„ Pondicherry	21
„ Carwar	10	„ Madras	23
„ Mangalore	11	„ Mulliapatam	24
„ Cannanore	12	„ Cocconada	25
„ Tellicherry	12	„ Vizagapatam	26
„ Calicut	13	„ Bimlipatam	26
„ Beypore	13	„ Gopalpore	27
„ Cochin	14	„ False Point	28
„ Allepper	14	Arrives CALCUTTA	Jan. 30

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers as this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pentianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE GUATER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY next, the 7th January 1876, at 4 P.M.

Jan. 1876.		Jan. 1876.	
Leaves BOMBAY	7	Leaves BUSREH	26
„ Kurrachee	11	„ Mahomerah	26
„ Guader	13	„ Fao	28
„ Jask	15	„ Bushire	28
„ Bunder Abbas	16	„ Linga	Feb. 2
„ Linga	18	„ Bunder Abbas	4
„ Bushire	21	„ Muscat	6
„ Fao	22	„ Kurrachee	11
„ Mahomerah	22	Arrives BOMBAY	14
Arrive BUSREH	23		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 3 P.M.

The S. S. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY next, the 7th January 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. PUTTIALLA, 847 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. Crowder, will be despatched on MONDAY next the 10th January 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY, on the 24th and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Including Wines	Without Food.
Aden	£23	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	36	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March 1876.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 15th March 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
PENINACRIA	2107 424	4th Dec.	11th Dec.	26th Jan.
UNO A	2777 424	1st Jan.	8th Jan.	23rd Feb.
UTOPIA	2731 679	22nd Jan.	29th Jan.	11th March.

And regularly thereafter further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good second Class accommodation.

Passengers booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.

	Sues.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500
SECOND CLASS	„ 300

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th December 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.
		Jan. 1876.	
PERA	R. Methven	2119	450
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward.	3742	600
KAMBESI	A. Symons	2422	400
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3439	550

10th—Suez, &c.
17th—Southampton.
24th—Suez, &c.
31st—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

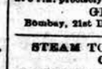
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st December 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 11th Jan. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. C. S. S. GOLCONDA, Captain C. Anderson, 1,909 Tons, and 450 H. P. will be despatched as above carrying Mails, Passengers (Native also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any cheque of opinm, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed by the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 8th January 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 29th December 1875. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 8th Jan., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamship CHINA, 2,16 Tons, and 4 0 H.P., Captain G. S. Brooks, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
3, Rampart Row, 31st Dec. 1875. Superintendent.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Passenger Steamer ETTORE, 3,800 Tons, 400 H. P., will be despatched for Trieste on or about the 10th January 1876. This Steamer has excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

including a free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage and a liberal Table, (exclusive of Wines and Liquors.)

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£18 5
To Port Said	£32 0	£25 10	£13 0
To Suez	£30 0	£24 0	£12 2

Children under 3 years of age, Free: above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

38, Bombay Green, 10th December 1875.

SALE BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co., MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF CALCUTTA CINABAR.

On THURSDAY next, the 6th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 3 o'clock P.M., at the Godown of Mr. Moorajbhoy Premjee, at Don Tar 3rd Row, by order of Mr. Moorajbhoy Premjee, on account and at the risk first purchaser Thacker Hurrydass Gadoo, the following goods, viz.:—

3 Tchs Calcutta Cinabar.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 4th January 1876.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

SALE OF APOLLO HOUSE, WITHOUT RESERVE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are now instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 P.M., the undermentioned valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land, with the two-storied House standing thereon, suitable for offices or shops, situated at the junction of Apollo and Marine Streets, within the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 980 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay, under Nos. 12 and 13, and in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 98, and bounded on the North side by a warehouse and offices, on the South side by the junction of Apollo and Marine Streets, on the East side by Marine Street, and on the West side by Apollo Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for inspection of title deeds of the property, apply to Messrs. REMINGTON, HOBE and LANGLEY, Solicitors, Apollo Street, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th January 1876.

Edition of 1875.—Just issued, large 8vo, pp. 724, cloth, 8s., post free; or bound in half morocco, 10s. 6d.

THE

HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN

By Drs. PULTE and EPPS.

Revised, with important additions, and many new remedies, by WASHINGTON EPPS, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., *Physician to the London Homœopathic Hospital.*

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General Diseases—Casual Diseases—Cutaneous Diseases—Fevers—Affections of the Mind—the Head—the Eyes—the Ears—the Nose—the Face, Lips, and Jaws—the Teeth, Gums, and Mouth—the Windpipe and Chest—the Stomach and Bowels the Urinary and Genital Organs—Diseases of Women—Treatment of Children—Anatomy and Physiology—Hygiene and Hydropathy—Materia Medica—Domestic Surgery—Medical and Surgical Appliances—Dislocations and Luxations—Fractures—Glossary—Index.

A complete Chest of Medicine (stoppered bottles), £4 4s. or £6 6s.—the larger chest has a strongly bound copy of the Physician enclosed.

JAMES EPPS & Co. Homœopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly, London.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY,

celebrated for nearly a century past, is of the very best English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has obtained the following

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS:

LONDON, 1862. PARIS, 1867. CORDOVA, 1872. LIMA, 1872. VIENNA, 1873.

ATKINSONS' CHOICE PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

White Rose, Frangipanne, Ylangylang, Stephanotis, Opopanax, Jockey Club, Eau Bouquet, Trevol, Magnolia, Jasmin, Wood Violet,

and all other odours, of the finest quality only.

ATKINSONS'

CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE

is strongly recommended, being more lasting and fragrant than the German kinds.

ATKINSONS'

OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP,

celebrated for so many years, continues to be made as heretofore. It is strongly Perfumed, and will be found very desirable in use.

ATKINSONS' BEARS' GREASE, COLD CREAM, SACHET POWDERS, TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE SOAP, ROSE TOILET POWDER, TOILET VINEGAR,

VELOUTINE, WHITE ROSE TOOTH PASTE,

and other Specialities and general articles of Perfumery may be obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the manufacturers.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London, W.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson manufacture their articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with the firm's name and address in full.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

ROYAL SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

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HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

President.
Field Marshal His Royal Highness, the DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G., &c. &c. &c.

Trustees.
The Right Hon. LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
Lieut-General Sir A. J. LAWRENCE, K.C.B.
Lieut-Col E. BUCKLE, R.E.
Chairman.—Lieut. General Sir A. J. LAWRENCE, K.C.B.

Abstract of General Rules.

1.—The Daughters of all Officers in Her Majesty's Army, inclusive of the Royal Marines, on full or half-pay, or who may have died in the service are eligible.

2.—The ages for admission are from Eleven to Fifteen.

3.—Elections take place in June and December.

4.—Pupils elected by votes of Subscribers, pay only £12 per annum.

5.—Pupils elected by the Committee pay £70 per annum at the Lower School, and £80 per annum when transferred to the Upper School and no extras.

6.—Each Donation of £5-5-0, or Rupees 52-8, entitles to one Life Vote.

7.—Each Annual Subscription of 10-6, or Rupees 5-4, entitles to one vote at all elections during the current year.

8.—The Religious Education is in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England.

9.—Any further information may be obtained of the Secretary 22, Cockspur Street, London.

By Order,
G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS, ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY AND ARTISTIC, For Architects, Civil and Mechanical Engineers, Contractors, Builders, Joiners, Plumbers, &c.—Railings; Balconies; Verandahs; Conservatories; Shop and Warehouse Fronts; Arcades; Winter Gardens; Covered Ways; Saloons; Semi-enclosed Airing Rooms, Smoking Divans, &c.; Waiting Rooms; Clock and Water Towers; Pavilions; Bandstands; Arbours; &c. Plain and Ornamental Castings of every description for Mansions, Halls, Schools, Barracks, Factories, Markets, Railway Stations, Bridges, Esplanades, Parks, Gardens, &c.

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WALTER MACFARLANE & Co., SARACEN FOUNDRY,

Postlipark, Glasgow: and 54 Upper Thames St., London

(All Orders to be accompanied by a Remittance, or References to a Firm in England.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE SCOTTISH SCHOOLS in the FORT (HUMMUM STREET) and at BYCULLA will RE-OPEN TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant.)

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE OFFICE of THIS AGENCY is REMOVED to the NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
1st January, 1876. Agents.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE OFFICE of THIS AGENCY is REMOVED to the NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
1st January, 1876. Agents.

LETTS' DIARIES FOR 1876,

at English Prices,

viz. 8 Annas to the Shilling for Cash; 10 Annas for Credit.

ALL SIZES,

on sale by

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICES,
4, HORNBY ROW.

This Company makes no charge for medical examination. The charge that used to be made for Assurances under Rs. 5,000 has been abolished. The Company now pays the fee ON ALL ASSURANCES, so that intending Assurers have only to pay the premium.

The New System of Reserving and Investing for Policy-Holders in Government Securities the entire nett Premiums.

THE ONLY EQUITABLE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

QUARTERLY PREMIUMS FOR A LIMITED TERM OF 30 YEARS.

An European between the ages of 20 and 45, by setting aside small sums ranging from Rs. 2-1-10 to Rs. 3-10-8 monthly, will be able to pay a quarterly premium sufficient to secure for his family at his death ONE THOUSAND RUPEES.

Should the assured live to pay up all his Premiums (120), he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has no more to pay, and that this ONE THOUSAND RUPEES is secured to his heirs, executors, or assigns, free from all costs and of any deduction whatever.

The Policies of this Company cover the risk of travelling anywhere, by any mode of conveyance, and of residence in any part of the world.

Trustees of Bombay Life Fund:
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY
FOR THE TIME BEING.
Bankers:
AGRA BANK (Limited).
Solicitors:
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND LEE-WARNER.
Medical Referee:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.

PROSPECTUSES, AND ALL INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMPANY, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO

J. SCOTT,
Agent for Bombay, 4, Hornby Row.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, A CLERK. Apply with Certificates to MEIFFRE NEVEU and Co.

FOR SALE—Bay Arab HORSE, HARNESS and DOGCART, Turn-out, Rs. 650. Apply to "C.," *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a CAMERA OBSCURA, good MAP OF CEYLON, and a FOX TERRIER. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," *Gazette* Office.

WANTED, by an experienced Certified ENGINEER, just returned from England, a situation, having 6 years' of experience in India. Apply to "M.," *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE.—A very stylish BUGGY, on improved SPRINGS, and in excellent order. Price moderate. Apply to "WHIP," care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—A Mahogany Grand Square Piano, in perfect order. Price moderate. Apply "A.B.C.," *Gazette* Office.

TURN-OUT FOR SALE.—A stylish DOGCART in good order (by Nasi), Brass mounted HARNESS, a d very fast trotting Australian MARE. 6 years old, quiet in saddle and harness. Turn-out complete, Rs. 1,100. Apply JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co., Hummum Street.

FOR SALE.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

Now Ready, Third Edition Revised, pp. 850. Price Rs. 18.

A MANUAL OF SURVEYING FOR INDIA,

DETAILING THE MODE OF OPERATIONS ON THE TRIGONOMETRICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL AND REVENUE SURVEYS OF INDIA.

COMPILED BY
COLONEL H. L. THUILLIER, C.S.I.—Royal Artillery, F.R.S.—F.R.A.S.—F.R.G.S., &c.
AND
LIEUT.-COLONEL R. SMYTH, late Bengal Artillery.

Prepared for the use of the Survey Department of India, and published under the authority of the Government of India.

THIRD EDITION REVISED AND ENLARGED.

THACKER, VINING & Co., BOMBAY.

TO IRON FOUNDERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE, a number of Cast Iron PILLARS now lying at the Victoria Bunder, Colaba. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 10th June 1875.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANTS

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS,	SHINGLE ROOFS,
RAILWAY SLEEPERS,	SHIPS' BOTTOMS,
BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS.	DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOODEN WORK.

AND ALSO FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DECORATIONS.

GRIFFITH'S PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS, THE SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Fenwick St., Liverpool, G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay; or F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEREWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT; And on the 29th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Shair Bazar, was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had FROM EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

NOTICES.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that Messrs. HENRY THEODORE GADDUM and CHARLES ADOLPHUS GADDUM have THIS DAY RETIRED from our Firm,

GADDUM & Co.

Bombay, 31st December 1875.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of MR. ALEXANDER HENRY CAMPBELL in our Firm CEASED on the 31st instant, and Mr. MAGNUS MOWAT has THIS DAY been ASSUMED as a PARTNER.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1876.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, BAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

THE SASSOON SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given to SHAREHOLDERS who have not yet PAID their several CALLS on shares held by them in the Company, that in the event of the same NOT BEING PAID WITH INTEREST due thereon, at the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, in Church Gate Street, Fort, on or before the 4th day of January 1876, such shares will be LIABLE to be FORFEITED in manner provided by the Company's Articles of Association—Dated 3rd December 1875.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Secretary.

THE OOMRAWUTTEE COTTON MILLS, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 17th day of January 1876, a DISTRIBUTION at the rate of RUPEES TWO HUNDRED per SHARE will be MADE to those Shareholders who have paid the first Call of Rupees 250 per Share

PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA,
COWASJEE JEHANGEER JASSAWALLA,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 31st day of December 1875.

CATHEDRAL SCHOOLS, BOMBAY.

THE CATHEDRAL CHOIR SCHOOL will RE-OPEN under the Revd. D. T. MACKAY, B.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, on MONDAY, January 10th, in the premises lately occupied by the Bombay Chess Club, Meadow Street, Fort.

A GIRLS' SCHOOL also will be opened in connection with the Cathedral under the Superintendence of MRS. MACKAY.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION in H.M.'s DOCKYARD on THURSDAY, the 6th January 1876, and the days following, a quantity of old and Unserviceable MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, old Canvas, Sails, old Rope (Coir and Europe), Booms, Masts, Yards, Iron, Brass, Copper and Lead old, &c., &c. Terms of sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

G. O'B. CAREW,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 23rd Dec. 1875.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MARINE STOREKEEPER at the BOMBAY DOCKYARD up to 12 o'clock of the 19th January 1876, for the supply by Contract specified in the Schedules for one year from 1st APRIL 1876 to 31st MARCH 1877.

Tenders to be superscribed "TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not a portion of a class.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied with the requisite deposit in cash.

Each Tenderer must be prepared to supply all articles equal to the samples produced by the Marine Storekeeper which are sealed and kept at this Office for their inspection.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the articles to be supplied and any further information they may require in connection with the Contract.

G. O'B. CAREW,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 20th December 1875.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE of EDWARD LEIGHTON JENKINS, late of the Bombay Civil Service, residing at Charl on Hill, in the Parish of Wroxeter, in the County of Salop, who died on or about the 8th day of December 1875, at Bombay, have been granted by the Right Hon. Court of Bombay, to ROBERT BAUMBACH, Esq., of Bombay, Merchant. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS of the said Edward Leighton Jenkins are required to SEND in their CLAIMS upon his Estate to the said Administrator at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON and COMPANY, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, before the TWENTIETH DAY of JANUARY 1876, and that the said Administrator will after that date proceed to distribute to the Estate of the said Edward Leighton Jenkins without reference to claims of which he shall not have had notice.—Dated this Eighteenth day of December 1875.

REMINGTON & Co.

Xmas Presents

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co., JEWELLERS,

RESPECTFULLY solicit an inspection of their NEW and EXTENSIVE STOCK, comprising JEWELLERY of every description of the Latest Fashion and most Beautiful Designs, with other articles of Silver and Electro-Plate, Oakwood with Silver and Electro-plated Mounts, both useful and ornamental, and particularly suitable for CHRISTMAS SOUVENIERS, WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS, BADMINTON PRIZES, &c.

HAMILTON & Co.,
RAMPART ROW.

Now Ready. Price Rs. 16, by Post Rs. 17-8.

PRINSEP'S CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE FIFTH EDITION.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

GOVERNMENT REMOUNT STABLES, GIRGAUM ROAD,

LATELY OCCUPIED BY MESSRS. GINGER & Co., HAVE BEEN LEASED BY

MESSRS. LAFOND BROTHERS, LIVERY AND COMMISSION STABLE KEEPERS OF COLABA.

In order to meet this increasing business in the Malabar and Girgaum Districts.

JOB POSTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

HORSES SHOD ON THE MOST APPROVED PRINCIPLES BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT FARRIER.

HORSES TRAINED TO SADDLE AND HARNESS.

Horses and Carriages received on Commission Sale, Conveyances of every Description and Saddle and Carriage Horses for hire by the day or month.

ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

Terms on Application to

MESSRS. LAFOND BROTHERS,
At either of their Establishments in COLABA OR GIRGAUM.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among her privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the principle of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they will have their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage a healthy action of the liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—The best and safest remedy for Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Accumulation of Phlegm. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.

Sold in Bottles of Various Sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.

Sold in Bottles, by all Chemists and Druggists.

CAUTION.—The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark

THOMAS KEATING
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

JEWELLERS, &c.

BY APPOINTMENT.

THIS Department of the Company's extensive business receives special care and attention from the management, who confine their dealings to the FIRST CLASS LONDON MANUFACTURE AND QUALITY ONLY, for which the Company have been so long and so favourably known.

By the careful selection of novelties characterised by elegance, neatness, and taste, they trust to confirm and extend the large connection with which they have been favoured during the past FIFTY YEARS.

The wide and varied nature of the Company's business, combined with a large capital, enables the management to offer an extent of selection at prices which no House CONFINING THEIR TRANSACTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT can compete with.

BRACELETS,
Worked Gold, or set with Jewels, in a variety of elegant designs, Rs. 60, 70, 75, 85, 100 to 1,000.

BROOCHES,
Worked Gold or Jewelled, with and without Pendants, from Rs. 30, 50, 55, 70, 80, 90, 100 to 300.

EARRINGS,
Plain Gold, or elegantly Worked and Jewelled, Rs. 10, 15, 20, 30, 40 to 300.

SUITES OF BRACELET, BROOCH, AND EARRINGS;
Worked Gold or Jewelled, Rs. 120 to 650.

DEMI-SUITES OF BROOCH AND EARRINGS;
Rs

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 3rd Jan. 1876.

The resumption of business here to-day has not been marked by any special activity; the tone of the home telegrams holding out no inducement to operators, so make a move either in imports or exports, while the departure of the Overland Mail has also engaged attention.

The Liverpool Cotton Market so far as regards Spot prices closed on Friday in every way the same as we reported before the holidays; Fair Dhollera 4 11/16d. Fair Omra 4¼d. and Mid-Orleans 7 3/16 per lb, but Surats to arrive are easier, Good Fair Omra G. F. clause January-February shipment Canal being quoted at 5 5/16d. decline of 1/16d. per lb. Reuter's extract from the official weekly circular says that "a moderate business has been done in Surat during the week," but this refers evidently to ready Cotton, as we learn from private sources that even at the quotation given there are very few buyers "to arrive" and the Bombay market now is entirely ruled by arrival business.

The American receipts continue, as before, the ruling influence at home, and the scale on which they are maintained undoubtedly justifies extreme caution on the part of every one interested in the staple. As will be seen from the figures given below we are now 218,000 bales over the same period last year, and we hear nothing as yet to induce any expectation of such a falling off as began from about this time last season. For the first three weeks of 1875 the receipts only averaged slightly over 91,000 bales per week, so that even allowing for a material falling off from this time forward it is by no means unlikely that the last week in January may see the present excess of 218,000 bales raised to 350,000, and as that would probably bring estimates of 4¼ millions and upwards into favour again, we question very much whether the present level of prices, low as they are, could be maintained.

The Crop figures to date are :—

	1875	1874	1873.
Week's Receipts	189,000	145,000	170,000
„ Exports to U. K.	75,000	31,000	60,000
„ „ Continent	35,000	28,000	42,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sep.	2,343,000	2,125,000	1,933,000
„ Exports to U. K.	755,000	781,000	615,000
„ „ Continent	479,000	274,000	281,000
„ Stocks at the Ports	808,000	861,000	776,000

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 31st ultimo, compares as follows with the previous two years :—

	1875	1874	1873
Total of all kinds	2,560,000	2,669,630	2,417,510
„ „ Surats	470,000	617,110	745,150
Price of Mid.-Orleans	7 3-16d.	7¼d.	8 9-16d.
„ Fair Dhollera	4 11-16d.	4¼d.	5 9-16d.

The Liverpool and London figures alone show the following comparisons :—

	1875	1874	1873.
Stocks in Liverpool	615,000	684,710	592,960
Do. London	66,375	101,660	185,130
American afloat	280,000	348,000	240,000
East Indian „	70,000	116,000	128,000
	1,021,375	1,250,370	1,146,090

Piece Goods in Manchester were reported on Friday quiet but steady, prices being unaltered in every item quoted by Reuter. The London General Produce Markets are also unchanged.

The advance in the Bank of England rate of discount on Thursday last to 4 per cent., was generally expected after the heavy withdrawals which had been experienced during the preceding week, and although it is argued in some quarters that the fact of the rate for 6 months' bills being only at 3⅞ to 3¾ per cent. indicates the probability of the advance being but short-lived, it does not we think render a further rise in the immediate future at all unlikely. On Friday the rate for short bills in the open market had advanced to within ⅛ of the Bank minimum of itself an adverse indication, while there is nothing as yet to show that the withdrawals for the Continent have yet ceased, in addition to which the payment of the dividends on the 5th instant will take further sums from the Bank. In the present extremely dull state of business at home money can scarcely remain at a very high figure for any length of time, but there is enough we think in what we have mentioned to induce a further temporary rise.

Consols were last quoted on Friday morning at 93⅞; French Rentes at 104¼. Reuter's latest quotation for Bar Silver is 56½d. per oz. but private advices are reported to quote even a lower rate.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 29th ultimo shows the following changes :—

Government Treasury Balance at H. O	Inc. Rs.	14,84,978
Do do Branches	Inc.	41,097
Deposits	Dec.	5,26,029
Government Securities	Dec.	34,065
Loans	Dec.	13,574
Bills Discounted	Dec.	1,96,282
Bank Premises	Inc.	59,329
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	2,53,172
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	15,12,546

Notwithstanding this large increase in the cash balance the relative strength of the Bank has not improved, the addition coming almost entirely from the Government account. If no change in the Bank's minimum was justified previously there is accordingly no additional reason for it now, but a very general opinion prevails outside that the rates ought to have been reduced to something nearer the level of the open market than they now are in considerable time ago. However this may be, there is no gainsaying the absolute depression which now prevails in the Money Market owing to the undue supply of capital, and it seem questionable whether we shall see any change for some time to come.

Sterling Exchange for to-day's mail opened with a decided downward tendency which has been maintained throughout the day. There have been very few bills offering considering the time the Banks have been closed, and in the face of the considerable decline which has taken place in the value of Silver Bankers have not been anxious to buy. Under these circumstances the effect of the rise in the Bank of England rate has been to increase the difference between long and sort dated bills by a heavier fall in the latter than the former, Demand Bills have declined ¼d. as against only 1/16d. in 6 months' sight. In Credit and Documents 3 months sight has fallen 1-16d. but 6 months' bills are unchanged. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 9¾	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9 ¼d.	„
Credits 3 „	1s. 9 13-16d.	„
Do. 6 „	1s. 10 1-16d.	„
Documents 3 „	1s. 9 ¼d.	„
Do. 6 „	1s. 10d.	„

On Calcutta we do not hear of any actual business, but the Accountant General having withdrawn as a seller of demand the rate has nominally advanced to par. For 60 days' sight we still quote 90⅝. In Government Paper there is nothing doing. Fours, Rs. 101¼; Fours and-a-half, Rs. 102½; Fives and a-half, Rs. 107.

The Share Market opens with a quiet feeling and very few transactions are reported. Such as they are, however, they generally show a slight improvement in price. National Banks are Rs. 1 higher, Great Eastern and Oriental Spinning Rs. 5 per share higher respectively.

Cotton is very dull and we are not likely to see much doing nor until the holidays at home are well over. Dealers here have reduced their rates Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy but this is not sufficient yet to put us on a parity with Liverpool which must be the case before any extent of business can be done. There are sellers of G. F. Omra now at Rs. 176 and F. G. F. Hingunghaut at Rs. 215 per candy full pressed. For other descriptions reliable quotations cannot be had.

Freights are dull but with only one steamer on the berth for Liverpool £2-5-7 is now asked. Considerable engagements continue to be made for the Mediterranean ports at £2-10. There is no sailing ship on the berth for Liverpool yet.

Piece Goods are quiet and unchanged, no transactions of any importance have been reported from first hands and rates are nominally the same. The demand from upcountry has not as yet evinced any improvement.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, (Limited).

Statement of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay, (Limited), as on the 29th December compared with the statement issued on 23rd December :—

Liabilities.	23rd Dec. Rs.	29th Dec. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ..... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. do. ..... „ 50,00,000	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	17,75,000	17,75,000
Government Treasury Balance at Head Office	57,02,576	71,87,554
Do. do. do. at Branches	12,33,766	12,74,773
Other Deposits	1,86,,8765	1,91,54,745
Post Bills	41,174	41,737
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,75,571	5,15,319
	3,90,06,852	3,99,48,128
Assets.		
Government Securities	51,19,292	50,55,227
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	20,16,715	20,33,,98
Loans on Security of do. do.	16,43,881	16,30,107
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,661	923
Bills Discounted	99,93,286	97,97,186
Stamps	4,884	4,647
Head Stock Rs. 3,10,,64		
Amount applied in reduction „ 1,15,000	3,75,064	3,75,064
Bullion	2,17,,86	1,56,,619
Cash Balances with Correspondents	7,98, 28	5,44,,66
Cash and Currency Notes	1,,6,56,223	2,03 47,,69
	3,90,06,852	3,99,48,128

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 28th December as compared with that for 20th December :—

Liabilities.	20th December. Rs. A. P.	28th December. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,20,00,000 0 0	2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	18,03,815 13 1	18,03,815 13 1
Treasury Balance	2,66,17,587 9 2	2,83,34,679 0 8
Other Deposits	2,66,,6,679 4 7	2,65,63,715 3 0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	7,81,80) 14 4	7,36,267 14 11
Sundries	8,0 ,8,01 2 1	8,36,096 13 1
Rs.	7,85,5 ,685 11 3	7,95,67,594 12 4

Assets.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,74,85,182 0 4	1,74,,8,648 14 4
Loans on Govt. Securities	69 81 881 8 10	64,01,541 8 11
Credits on do.	84,05,696 15 0	86 93,8 6 13 9
Bills discounted	1,49 82 782 6 11	1,50,66,986 4 1
Dead Stock	10,57 845 11 9	10,58,476 3 9
Stamps	10,521 6 6	10,519 0 6
Balances with other Banks	4,86,271 11 10	5,99,926 7 7
Sundries	1,42,201 12 7	1,38,299 5 5
Bullion	9,374 3 0	9,346 13 9
Cash at Head Office	1,21,39,267 3 11	1,32,00,660 1 7
Do. at Branches	2,25,98,908 10 10	2,18,09,779 7 8
Rs.	7,85,59,685 11 3	7,95,67,594 12 4

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 25th December, 1875.

Open, 492¼ Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	64,012 0 0
Merchandize	68,,85 0 0
Telegraph	468 0 0
Total Rs.	1,32,760 0 0

Corresponding week in December 1874.

Open 428¼ Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	58,449 0 0
Merchandize	57,507 0 0
Telegraph	583 0 0
Total Rs.	1,16,539 0 0
Increase Rs.	16,221 0 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The brig Susan E. Vookis, 390 tons, Captain W. H. Fulford, will sail to-day for Colombo and Tuticorin, with a general cargo.

The s. s. Pearl, 366 tons, Captain W. Ashton, will sail to-day for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and one hundred and fifteen deck passengers.

The barque Lalla, 1,099 tons, Captain L. Vance, will sail to-day for Hull, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. Dalziell and Mrs. Vance and two children.

The brig Flor de Mar, 51 tons, Nacoda, which arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Mozambique (18th October), brought a general cargo and three deck passengers.

Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co's s. s. Assiria, 1,139 tons, Captain E. Bos-lie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa (December 11th), calling at Port Said and Suez, via the Suez Canal in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Kurrachee, 346 tons, Captain J. Avern, sailed yesterday for Kattywar, Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers.—For Kurrachee.—Miss Coleman, Mr. McIver, Hoosein E. L. Midanee, and one hundred and twenty deck passengers for different ports.

The ship Mintngu, 924 tons, Captain G. P. Phillips, which arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo from Shield (July 15th), brought a cargo of 960 tons coals. She spoke the barque Grisne, ten days out from Aden to Rangoon in lat. 9' 40 north and long. 67° 20 east. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Cashmere, 1,082 tons, Captain J. Melville, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Dr. Thomson, Major Gillespie, Mrs. Whitehead, Mr. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Tonny and three children, Nawab Syed Allum Khan, and one hundred and forty-seven deck passengers.

The s. s. Percuseur, 1 090 tons, Captain A Sensime, which arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Bordeaux (November 26 h), calling at Port Said, Suez, and Aden, via the Suez Canal, brought the following cargo :—8,504 boxes brandy, 1,278 boxes wine, 6 cases liquor, 26 packages corks, 17 cases champagne, and 33 cases fruit. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nowrojee Ardeshir and Sons.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Zambesi, 1,542 tons, Captain A. Symons, which arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo, from Aden and Suez brought the English Mails, and the following cargo :—96 bales twist, 11 cases needles, 19 cases wine, 1,156 packages piece goods, 50 cases brass sheets, 152 packages beads, 22 cases fur, 200 cases apples, 317 tons coals, 55 packages flour, 6 boxes specie, 2 cases pearls, 2 cases saffron, 6 cases paper, 22 cases provisions, 5 bags almonds, 14 bags gum, 11 bundles ivory, and some packages transhipment for different ports.

ARRIVALS.

Jan	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
3	Cashmere (s)	Melville	Bussorah, Dec 16.
	As iria (s)	Roselli	Genoa, Dec 11.
	Clydesdale	Hatfield	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Jan	Vessel.	Commanders	Destination.
3	Kurrachee (s)	Avern	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Khiva (s)	Perrins	Southampton.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Barque Lalla, Vance, to Hull.
Brig Susan E Vookis, Fulford, to Colombo and Tuticorin.
Steamer Pearl, Ashton, to Coast and Cutch.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Khedive, to Southampton.
Steamer Vixen, to Liverpool.
Steamer Assiria, to Genoa.

MADRAS.

Dec.

DEPARTURE.

29 Duke of Lancaster(s)... ..... Calcutta.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·917
Temperature of the air	68·2
Wet bulb Thermometer	61·37
Relative humidity of Air	0·618
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	81·4
Minimum do. do	68·6
General Direction of wind	ESE, ENE, NNE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, N
Movement of wind in 24 hours	239

DAILY IMPORTS.—January 3.

From Liverpool.

Tagus s, 1,688 bars iron, Abdool Hoosein Heptools and Co.
Zambino s, 1,000 bundles rolled rod iron, Dam de Fregios.
Vixen s, 100 boxes tinned plates, Fazelally Moosabhoy.

From London.

Rajpoot, 29 cases glassware, J M Moolla ; 50 boxes tinned plates, Ameeroodin Fazelally.
Vixen s, 8 bales wall paper, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.
Tartar s, 25 packages oilmanstore, Grindlay G oom and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—January 3.

For Liverpool.

Zante s, 41 bales wool, Luckmeedass Khimjee ; 109 bales cotton, Nemchand Khetsee ; 50 b les cotton, Runchordass Motichund
Tagus s, 100 bags wheat, Stearns, Hobart and C ; 1,000 bags linseed, Finlay Scott and Co ; 403 bags myrabollams, Dayal Dharsee ; 186 bales wool, Cursondass Vulubdass ; 45 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee ; 81 bales wool, Buniehund Fukirchund ; 30 bales wool, Damodar Heerjee ; 100 bales cotton, Wadia and Co ; 42 bales cotton, Lowjee Jamsu ; 105 bales cotton, Alijee Woomersee ; 13 bales cotton, Vithuldass Corjee ; 200 bales cotton, Ruttonsee Poomsee and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Killick Nis n and Co ; 49 bales cotton, Shamjee Naranjee ; 33 bales wool Nursee Kessowji and Co ; 350 bags myrabollams, Dw rkadas Gordhun ; 327 bs s myrabollams, Jiwa Purshotam ; 350 bags myrabollams, Bur chey dass Too seedass ; 45 bales wool, Moty Jetha ; 57 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 250 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 30 bales wool, Rajmull Ramchund ; 84 bales wool, Luckmid ss Khimjee ; 47 bales wool, Heerchund Khildass ; 25 bales wool, Neb aj Notundass.

For London.

Valkyrin, 1,400 bags linseed, Stearns Hobart and Co.
Khiva s, 1,500 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co ; 2 bales cotton, W N Gr ham and Co ; 1·2 bales cotton, Khiteedass Hurmookroy ; 50 bales cotton, Heerjee Nageee and Co ; 350 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co ; 400 bales cottton, Peel Cassels and Co ; 358 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

For Venice.

Pera s, 207 bags coffee, P and O Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Ettore s, 200 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

For Suez.

Ettore s, 12 pots rosa oil, Lulloobhoy Mool hund.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—December 30.

Simpson, Surg Maj, Bombay Med Dept, from leave, from Matheran.

December 31.

Campbell, Captain, Bengal 92nd Highlanders, on retirement from Mooltan.
Vyse, Brig Genl, Bombay Staff, from leave, from Mhow.
Spurway, Col, Bombay R A, from leave, from England.
Brooke, Lieut Col, Bengal 109th Regt, from leave, from England
Kerrich, Lieut Col, Madras R H A, on duty, from Dublin.
Thorp, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, from leave, from England
Fetson, Major Genl, Bombay Staff, from leave, from England.
Mocatta, Col, Bengal Comdt 3rd Sikh, from furlough, from England.
Gillespie, Major, Bengal, 3rd in Comd 4th P Cavalry, from sick leave, from Engian l.
Gardner, Surg, Bengal 29th Punjaub N I, from furlough, from England.
Waring, Major, Bombay Chief Inspr of Musk try, on duty, from Baroda.
Bacon, Col, Bombay 30th Regt N I, from leave, from Matheran.

January 2.

Thacker, Col Bombay Supdt Army Clothing, from leave, from Mahabaleshwar.
Bricol, Lieut, Bombay 6th Light Infantry, on leave from Mhow.
Clarke, Lieut Col, Bombay H ou tuty, from Poona.

January 3.

Gillespie, Major, Bombay Dy Asst Adjt Genl for Musketry, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—December 30.

Smith, Lieut Col, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Poona.

December 30.

Knox, Lieut, Madras 3rd Cavalry H C, to rejoin, to Aurungabad.

December 31.

Vyse, Brig Genl, Bombay Staff, to rejoin, to Kurrachee.
Kelly, Sub Cond, Bengal Commt Dept, to rejoin, to Allahabad.

January 1.

Campbell, Captain, Bengal 92nd Highlanders, on retirement, to England.
Brown, Major Bengal 2-1st Regt, on retirement, to England.
Brooke, Lieut Col, Bengal 109th Regt, to rejoin, to Camp Delhi.
Crowe, Lieut Col, Bombay R A., to rejoin, to Kirkee.
Johnstone, Dy Surg Genl, Bombay Ind Med Dept, on duty, to Cornmand Allibag.

January 2.

Burrows, Surg Major, Bombay 15th Regt N I, from leave, to Nagpur.
Clarke, Lieut Col, Bombay R A, on duty, to Aden.
Simpson, Surg Major, Bombay Ind Med Dept, on furlough, to England.
Gardner, Surg, Bengal 29th Punjaub N I, on duty, to Peshawar.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

By the Lieut-Governor.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, Jany. 1.)

With the approval of the Govt of India, H H the Lt Govr is pleased to appoint Col A Fraser, C B, R E, Chief Engr and Secy to Govt N-W Provinces, Buildings and Roads Branch, to take charge of the current duties of the Chief Engr and Secy to Govt in the Irrigation Branch of the P W Dept, during the absence of Col W H Greathed, C B, R E, at the Camp of Exercise, in addition to his other duties.

Mr W P Richardson, Ex Engr, 4th grade, is transferred from the Office of Supdg Engr 4th circle, to that of Supdg Engr, 2nd circle, on special duty connected with the Ken Canal Project, with effect from the 1st Jany 1876.

The following transfers are made in the Engr and Upper Subordinate Establishments of the Chief Engr and Secy to Govt N W Provinces, as a temporary measure.

Engineers—Mr G O F Barnardo, Asst Engr, from the Kasganj to the Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal. Mr. F W Atkinsons, from Narora to Kasganj Lt E W Cresswell, R E from Kasganj to Narora, and Mr F S More, from Bhognipur to Narora.

Upper Subordinate—Sergt R Fryer, Supervisor, from the Bhognipur to the Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal and Mr M Butler, to the Narora Division, Low r Ganges Canal.

Mr F S More, Asst Engr, le't the Bho nipur Division on the 17th and joined the Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, on the 18th Dec 1875.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees, the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

EASDON—RAYMOND—January 3rd, at Holy Trinity Church, Bonspore, by the Rev. Charles Gilder, Charles Easdon, Assistant Apothecary of the Goculdass Tejpall Hospital, to Margaret Jane Raymond, eldest daughter of Richard Raymond, Inspector of Police, Bombay.

DEATHS.

COGHLAN—December 30th, at Goa, Mary Joseph, the beloved wife of William Mant Coghlan, Bo. C. S. Judge of Tanna, R. I. P.

MILLINGTON—January 2nd, at Malabar Hill, Dorothy Catherine, the widow of John Boyfield Millington, Esq.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

McCONAGHEY—December 26th, at Peshawar, the wife of Surgeon J. McConaghey, Officiating, 29th Punjab Infantry, of a son.

PEARSE—December 26th, at Madras, the wife of Captain A. N. Pearse, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MOBERLY—FRASER—December 28th, at St. Paul's Church Landour, by the Rev. R. M. Stewart, William Henry Moberly, E q., 40th Regiment, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Archibald Henry Fraser, Surgeon-Major, Army Medical Department.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1876.

Some time ago we discussed the disadvantages of that sort of hospitality which wavers between the economy of Badminton and the extravagance of the *burra khana*, deploring, at the same time, the dearth of invention that can suggest nothing whereby sociability can be agreeably promoted without either meanness or waste. Thinking over the matter during the holidays, it appears to us that there is nothing more likely to suit the wants of Indian society in this respect than the revival of the supper so much affected by our great grandfathers and grandmamas. The supper has been a favourite meal with all nations from time immemorial, and it is even still, on the Continent of Europe, the meal *par excellence* of the day. Of course, by supper we do not mean the London enormity of the name, at which men devour kidneys and potatoes, or oysters and stout, at midnight after a huge dinner at seven o' eight ; no, we refer rather to the German idea of supper,—a light collation, principally cold, taken at eight or nine o'clock, and followed by music or a little dance. Supper of this kind is inexpensive, yet agreeable enough, when people dine at one or two o'clock, as many of us in India do, disguising the midday dinner under the name of tiffin. The Germans have ham, cold meat, *saur kraut*, pickled herrings, and such things of a salty economical character for supper, but there is no need to confine oneself to the German *carte*, but only to the German hours. The French supper, if it is not one of those elaborate affairs that a Rosthchild might give to the *corps de ballet*, is an agreeable repast, light and sparkling like the wit of the nation it belongs to. A brace of wild ducks, a *pâté de Strasbourg*, or something of that sort, washed down with a flask or two of good wine, makes a supper a Frenchman loves right well ; and, after all, this is a more rational meal at night than one of those costly banquets of roasts and boiled which smother wit and conversation with their aspect of repletion in a tropical climate such as that we dwell in.

The suppers of our grandmamas were perhaps too substantial for their purpose, which was to encourage card playing and dancing. So, the supper in process of time degenerated into the eight o'clock dinner, a meal which we consider to be most unsuitable to our pleasure or health in India. A man is jaded after the work of an Indian day, and the evening drive often renders him dull and sleepy. In this condition we place before him such a dinner of great turkeys, hot hams, and heavy pastry as an English prize-fighter, just out of training, could scarcely digest, and, in accordance with an absurd tradition of the English dinner table, we cause our poor guest to run the gamut through an infinite variety of wines ranging from fiery sherry to still hock. It is no wonder if with mixed liquors and heavy food a man is not fit for much after a *burra khana*. He can only drowsily listen to music of which execution and not feeling is the requisite standard, or fall asleep over his coffee-cup and the stiltiness of the company. Entertain our friend in a different fashion and he would be lively. For instance, invite him to a nine o'clock supper with a few friends, and give him a light supper with one wine—champagne say—and he will be in a mood for music or dancing afterwards, conversation, or anything. Suppers would get rid of a great deal of that tedious formality and ceremonial so much associated with the Indian dinner, and their expenses ought to be a mere *bagatelle* in comparison with those of *burra khanas*.

It is a lamentable thing in this India of ours that we cannot gather a few friends together of an evening for conversation, a rubber, or a dance, without spending some hundreds of rupees on the company. If we invite people to a dinner we must give them a banquet. They will not be content—or Mrs. Grundy will be dissatisfied, which is much the same thing—with the ordinary dinner which they consume in their own houses daily. They must have something truly "grand," and the object of the entertainment is altogether ignored in the consideration of its expense. Thus we will hear how Jones has got a magnificent kit, all silver and bronzes and what not, and how Smith has interminable courses and a wine list equal to an advertisement; but we never hear that Smith or Jones has wit or conversation, or anything likely to render his entertainment an intellectual treat instead of an ostentatious, a gross, or a gluttonous feed. People, having drunk their parting soda and brandy, talk on their way homewards of the sum such a dinner must have cost Smith, and Smith is contented if they so talk, estimating his brains by the depths of his pocket. Fancy Dumas, or Disraeli, or the ghost of Rogers, or any remarkable talker, set down at an Indian dinner party and inclined to be amusing. Why Sydney Smith could not have said a good thing in such a situation to save his life, and, as for Theodore Hook, he would have characteristically hoaxed such a funereal assembly of gormandisers. Indeed, we seriously doubt if either humourist would not be snubbed by the Indian host and hostess of the "grand" order, for being natural and amusing. The proper etiquette at one of our great Indian feasts is to be as stupid and dull as possible, and then people respect you. And yes Anglo-Indians can be merry and volatile enough when they disencumber themselves of the shroud and funereal plums of outrageous ceremonial An impromptu tiffin, or a "brass knocker" after a ball, will set free the natural spirits of people too closely confined within their own bosoms, and foreshadow what might be done by suppers and a less artificial adherence to restraint.

Although we live in a tropical climate, wherein certain French habits might appear to thrive luxuriously, we are too much English to fall into the ways of café and boulevard life. On the face of it, there is pleasure in sitting out in the open air under a bright moon, sipping coffee, or eating ices, smoking, or watching dancers whirling round an *al fresco* ball room such as that of Cremorne. Nevertheless, the English do not take to it. What the Frenchman considers a rational way of spending the night, the Englishman—in his own territory—thinks the contrary, and so it is that all efforts to engraft French on English institutions are but dubious successes or downright failures. We are too fond of our domestic life to barter it for French vanities ; but supper is really not a foreign wickedness, but an eminently British and respectable institution. Even in India, in the old days, supper was highly esteemed. We read in "Hickey's Gazette" how the Calcutta bloods escorted the reigning toast of the day home from supper in her sedan, and with drawn swords and copious libations of liquor on the roads and pavements. Warren Hastings, Francis, the future Madame Tallyrand, and other notabilities of the period, often, we daresay, supped gloriously off the oysters introduced to Calcutta from the sea, and made merry over their Madeira and Bordeaux after the fatigues of the Council Chamber and despatches. At home suppers, from Crockford's splendid collation to Lady Morgan's ices and wax candles, were all the rage, and no doubt many a man of the Regency, still living, must regret the tastes or fashion which substituted the formal stupid dinner party for the light and lively *petit souper*. Perhaps the only objections that can be made to the suppers of our granddads were the amount of wine and snuff consumed, and the sums lost at cards. But those were vices of the age rather than of the supper, and the supper of good society on the Continent has a tendency rather to music than gambling. As for winebibbing, short of drunkenness, we hardly know anything more productive of this vice than our boasted *burra khana*. Here men drink a dozen different wines, liqueurs and spirits, dine on as great of bread, and strive, like a certain learned Judge, to dull their wits to the level of the company with plenty of wine on an empty stomach. Suppers, as we understand them, are provocative of anything rather than bad habits. Where a man is amused he has no necessity for distraction, and ah! what delightful evenings can be spent abroad in a French or German family without any of those extravagant requisitions of costly dress, drinks, or dishes, which the Anglo-Indian stupidly considers as necessary to his social happiness. Has the Indian materfamilias no sense, not to perceive that the supper, the music, and the carpet dance are patent weapons matrimonial? Have young men no interest in promoting that inexpensive kind of rational hospitality which must diminish the number of dull evenings they have to spend alone in their bungalows? Finally, has not paterfamilias,—poor martyr—the greatest interest of all in a change of habits which would economise his purse and health for the benefit of wife and children?

AMERICA AND CUBA.

The effect of England's sudden reawakening to active political life has been felt, apparently, in America as well as in Europe. The Yankees have been very quiet for a long time ; but, seeing how lively the old country is getting, their energies can be no longer repressed, and Cuba for the Americans has become as popular a cry in New York as Egypt for the English is in London. General Grant clearly does not wish to leave office without incorporating Cuba in the Great Republic. He has, however, first instructed the Ministers of the United States at the Courts of the European Powers to enquire if these Powers will collectively interfere to prevent further bloodshed in Cuba. Of course, the shrewd Yankee knows very well that they will do nothing of the kind. The European conflagration is enough of their own already on hand without bothering their heads about Cuba. Indeed, since the Emperor Napoleon burnt his fingers so terribly in Mexico, it may be said that Europe has practically ceased to concern herself about transatlantic politics. England, of course, still has Canada and her West India islands to look after, but she no longer aspires to any extension of dominion in the West or is alarmed at Yankee designs on colonies which Spain is quite unfit to govern. We anticipate, therefore, that General Grant will be left to deal with Cuba as he likes, and the following account, from the *Globe* of Dec. 10, of America's war preparations, shows what course will probably be taken :—

We have received the following account of the active preparations now being made at the navy yards of the United States of America in the equipment of war vessels for immediate service. At Norfolk Yard the monitors Montauk, Lehigh, and Catskill have just been commissioned, and the Nahaut, Passaic, Wyandotte and Nantucket are to be taken in hand and fitted for sea. All these vessels are of a similar type, mounting two guns, and having a tonnage of about 500 tons. The Alliance was also to be ready by the first week in December, while the smaller vessels, Wasp and Huron, were to be brought forward with all despatch. The same orders were given with respect to the unarmoured screw vessels, Plymouth, of 12 guns and 2,400 tons, and Canandaigua, 10 guns and 2,130 tons. At Boston Yard, the Vandalia, 8 guns, 1,840 tons, unarmoured, was to be hurried forward, and the Wabash, which has been used as a receiving ship, is again to be prepared for active service. She is an unarmoured vessel of 4,650 tons, mounting 46 guns. Extra hands have been put on at this yard to bring forward the Adams, Essex, and smaller vessels. At Pensacola three monitors are ordered for commission, and the Hartford, wooden frigate, of 2,900 tons, has been put in commission. At San Francisco the armour-plated vessel Monadock, 1,091 tons, and the two-gun monitor Camanche, of 496 tons, are to be sent to sea at once to reinforce the Pacific squadron. At Portsmouth, the Marion, 8-gun screw unarmoured vessel, 1,361 tons, was ordered to be ready in the first week in December, and the enterprise was to be pushed forward without delay. At Philadelphia orders have been received to hurry forward some newly built sloops now lying in the Delaware, and to put in readiness for service the monitors stationed there. The smaller vessels, Alert and Ranger, were also ordered to be got ready for sea immediately. At Washington the equipment department has been considerably augmented, and the Naval Constructor has been visiting the yards and inspecting vessels lying up in harbour, to decide as to their fitness for further service. The Dictator, a two-gun monitor, of 1,750 tons, is also named for commission. It is reported that Admiral Rodgers temporarily hoists his flag on board this squadron, and presided to head-quarters, to personally receive instructions as to the disposal of his ships. A number of Dahlgren guns are being converted at the foundries, so as to throw the "Butler" projectile. Every effort is to be made to hasten the launch of the Tremlon, a powerful armoured vessel, carrying fourteen 8-inch guns, throwing Butler's shot of 187 pounds each. At the torpedo station, at Newport, large supplies of these weapons are being prepared. The rumour that New Orleans is to be the rendezvous and most important point in any forthcoming operations is borne out by the fact that the ships at that place are held ready for sea at a moment's notice, no leave being granted to the crews.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION AT MUSCAT.

(From our own correspondent).

MUSCAT, 24th December.

The Muscatites have to thank the restless and *noli me tangere* disposition, peculiar to Arabs, for a succession of exciting scenes which, when continued for a brief time, tend to amuse and relieve the *tædium vitæ* of the more docile spirits in those whose trade is not war. The agitation caused by Sayud Salem's recent and abortive attempt to reach Muscat has hardly subsided ere Sayud Tourkey is seized with the idea that his retirement at Gwadur has been of sufficient duration to satisfy both himself and his enemies, and, his health being quite restored, embarks in a bugtah by which he voyages to Mutrah, reaching that town on the night of December 13th, taking six days over his sea trip of 190 miles. The town and forts, of Mutrah surrendered immediately his arrival became known, but the Sayud was doomed to experience a very different mode of reception at the hands of the Muscat garrison. Sayud Abdool Azeez was absent at Esmaillic, a place about sixty-five miles in the interior, and as he had given no particular instructions regarding the manner in which he desired Sayud Tourkey to be received should he turn up during his absence, the people in charge of the town and forts, being under the impression that such instructions were necessary before receiving with open arms his much loved brother, shut the gates and determined to await their master's orders on the subject. Thus commenced a seven days' siege of Muscat ! As the order to surrender did not come from Abdool Azeez, and the general impression inclining to the belief that he had no intention of sending one, Sayud Tourkey commenced gathering a force, principally from the Gafree tribes. On the other side, Eorts were provisioned and watered, the Bedouins being well supplied with ammunition, commenced firing their matchlocks in the air, or nowhere in particular, accompanying their shots with hideous howls of defiance. This state of things lasted day and night for six days ; on the seventh a truce was proclaimed, and the Muscat Chiefs went outside the town walls to parley with Sayud Tourkey, regarding the intrinsic value of Maria Theresa dollars and Arab prowess in general, as compared with the bold defenders of the town and forts of Muscat in particular. This proved a more tedious matter than was anticipated ; the jemadar in charge of Meranee Fort, having unfortunately lost his son during the siege, would not agree to the rate of exchange, although the defenders of the town had consented to open the gates in their charge. It was, however, arranged that the forts were to hold out for ten days, at the end of which time, should no contrary instructions arrive from Abdool Azeez, they were to be handed over to Sayud

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

ALLAHABAD, 3RD JAN.

Lord Napier arrives at Delhi to-day and proceeds to morrow to Kostub to witness experimental artillery and rifle practice against dummies.

Sir Charles Reid embarked a squadron of the 10th Hussars to-day in a train with baggage, doolies and ponies. They proceeded a few miles up the Meerut line and then disembarked and re-embarked from the line.

The Maharaja of Jodhpore and General Bubber Jung Bahadoor are appointed extra A. D. C. to the Prince of Wales while at the Camp of Exercise.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PRINCE IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, 3RD JAN.

This morning the Prince of Wales again visited the General Hospital for the purpose of witnessing some further snake poison experiments under Dr. Fayrer.

This afternoon at 4-30 the Convocation of the Calcutta University assembled for the purpose of conferring the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on the Prince of Wales, this being first honorary degree conferred by the University.

The Prince was met at the entrance by the Viceroy, the Chancellor, Hobhouse, the Vice Chancellor and Members of the Syndicate, *ex officio* Fellows and the University Staff. The Prince after robing was conducted to the dais at the end of the hall amid enthusiastic cheering. The dais was surrounded by the high officers of Government, several Chiefs and a large gathering of Fellows in academic costume with the Viceroy's and the Prince's staff. The hall was crowded with spectators.

Convocation was opened and Vice Chancellor Hobhouse then briefly addressed the Chancellor and presented the Prince of Wales to him. The Chancellor then formally delivered a diploma to the Prince of Wales who then signed the register.

Convocation then closed, and the procession reformed conducting the Prince to the entrance. As the Prince left the cheering was enthusiastically renewed.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCE FROM CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, 3RD JAN.

To-night at 10-0 the Prince of Wales and suite proceeded to Bankipore in a special train composed of splendid carriages built specially for the royal party.

On the departure of the Prince the native Chiefs attended at Government House and all the Government officers attended at Howrah railway station. The Viceroy accompanied the Prince to the railway station and there took leave. Guards of Honour were drawn up at Government House and at the railway station.

The route throughout was lined with troops, and the bridge over the Hooghly was brilliantly illuminated.

MR. STUART HOGG KNIGHTED.

CALCUTTA, 3RD JAN.

The Prince of Wales on leaving Government House conferred the honour of Knighthood on Mr. Stuart Hogg, Commissioner of Police, in recognition of his services during the Princes visit.

COLLISION IN THE IRISH CHANNEL.

LONDON, 31ST DEC.

The *s. s.* Dante, outward bound to Bombay, has been in collision in the Irish Channel. Only 8 of the crew were saved.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 31ST DEC., NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	34,000	bales.
Do. Amount forwarded.....	13,000	do.
Do. Week's Sales of Surats	8,000	do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton ..	108,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	5,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	615,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	171,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London ..	80,375	do.

A moderate business has been done in Surats during the week.

LONDON, 31ST DEC.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera 4 11/16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

20s. Shirtings.....6s. 9d.

32lbs. do. .....8s.

40s. Mule Twist 0.11¾

Total Coin in the Bank of France ..£67,000,000

„ Notes in circulation £97,500,000

3 per cent. Consols for Account .....93¾.

6 per cent. French Rente 1872.....104½

The Market rate of Discount is ½ lower than the Bank rate.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

3RD JANUARY.

Maximum time occupied by messages in transit from United Kingdom to Bombay, 2 hours, 41 minutes.
Minimum time, do. 1 hour, 15 minutes.
Average time occupied, 2 hours, 3 minutes.

COLONEL HYDE, R. E., Mint Master, Calcutta, was entertained at a farewell banquet at the United Service Club on Wednesday evening, by the officers of the Royal Engineers at present in Calcutta. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief after dinner proposed the health of the guest of the evening.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES gave a luncheon on board the Serapis on Thursday, to a party of twenty-six people, including Sir Richard Temple and Lady and Miss Temple, Mr. Buckland, Sir A. and Lady Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Bowden, Mr. Foster, and some other gentlemen. In the evening H. R. H. dined with Sir A. Clarke, at whose residence a few guests were invited to meet him. On Friday afternoon there was a Garden party to meet His Royal Highness at Government House.

FOR the satisfaction of the great army of Indian poets who have written verses about the Prince of Wales, we may mention, on the excellent authority of *Punch*, that Lord Salisbury will, *ex officio*, translate into Sanscrit all poems on the journey of the Prince of Wales through India, which reach the Foreign Office on or before the 1st of April 1876. They will be published in a magnificent edition at the expense of the Crown and the next Poet Laureate will be the author whom Lord Salisbury finds most difficult to translate.

"THE Prince succeeded in killing one pig" was the momentous intelligence that was flashed over the wires to England; on which the *Examiner* has a poem, the first and last verses of which run as follows:—

"Each English heart will faster beat
With pride and tumult big—
To read of this heroic feat
This killing of the pig!

* * * *

Who now shall say the virtue's vain
Or call it *infra dig?*
Illustrious Prince I remain I remain
And kill another pig!"

AN Address and Testimonial, consisting of a splendid set of silver Tea service, manufactured by the well known Firm of Messrs. Hamilton and Co. of Calcutta, was presented to Dr. Surgeon-General Joseph Fayrer, M.D., F.R.S.E., C.S.I., by the graduates of the Medical College of Bengal, at the Theatre of that Institution, at 8 o'clock on Friday morning. There was a very large gathering of representatives of all classes, amongst whom were Canon Duckworth of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales's suite, the Rev. A. N. W. Spens, Dr. Auldjo of H.M.'s Steamship Serapis, Dr. Surgeon-General Beatson of the Indian Medical Department, and a large number of other gentlemen. After the proceedings had terminated upwards of fifty gentlemen sat down to breakfast.

THE nature of the statement which the Government will make to Parliament upon the purchase of the Suez Canal shares may be pretty well inferred, the *Pall Mall Budget* thinks, from the Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech at Manchester. The purchase, he says, has not been made in an exclusive spirit, and it has not been made in a financial spirit. The Government do not desire to secure for England any especial freedom of communication; they wish to extend the freedom of communication which they claim for England to every nation of the world. And, although the purchase may in the end prove remunerative financially, the reward the Government look for is of another kind. It is the political not the financial aspect of the transaction that has led them to strike the bargain. It is not their business to find profitable investments for English capital, but it is their business to guard by anticipation, against the growth of any possible obstacles to the free development of English policy.

THE *Englishman* says that one of the first questions likely to engage the Committee at present sitting, with the hon'ble A. Eden as President, to consider what is generally called the junior civilians' grievances, is, whether by offering a fair inducement to the men in the overcrowded years, between 1865 and 1867, by whom the block in promotion is likely to be caused, a certain number of them might be induced to retire. Some of these gentlemen are at present entitled to certain annuities should they retire, but they can hardly expect the Government to allow them to retire on their full annuities, unless very good cause is shown. With some moderation in their demands, there is, we believe, little doubt but that satisfactory arrangements could be come to, and the gentlemen who entered the service in the years alluded to are still sufficiently young to enter upon a fresh career in England, especially with a moderate annuity to depend upon. If some eight or ten of them could be induced to accept reasonable terms, one of the chief difficulties in the way of promotion amongst the juniors would be removed, but they must not be too exorbitant in their claims.

THE *Native Opinion*, speaking of the liberal reforms lately made by the G. I. P. Railway, says:—

We thank the Railway Company for having made these alterations, but we thank the Government of India and the Company's London Board the more; for if we mistake not these alterations are the result of the pressure put upon the Company by the Government of India, and that these have not originated with the Company's Indian authorities.

This remark is singularly unjust to the Railway authorities in Bombay. The suggestion that a reduction of fares and an extension of the time allowed for return tickets to run might attract more traffic came in the first instance from a member of the Company's staff out here; and it was thoroughly discussed and knocked into shape by the Agent and the heads of Departments and sent home for the approval of the Board, who had the good sense to sanction it. The Government no doubt approved the changes made, but it had nothing to do with initiating them.

We are informed on good authority, the *Indian Daily News* says, that it is not generally known that His Highness the amiable Maharaja Mohender Sing Bahadoor of Puttialla, G.C.S.I., has lately suffered a sad bereavement in his domestic circle. The Maharaja left his beloved Maharanee, the mother of his heir-apparent, in Puttialla, in a dangerous state of illness. On his arrival at Bankipore by special train, His Highness learnt by telegraph that his beloved consort had breathed her last. The death bed scene of that remarkable woman, it is said, was truly affecting. The last word she uttered was the name of her absent lord. The sad blow came upon the Maharaja with the stunning effect of a thunder-clap, but he felt amidst his own poignant anguish and heart-rending grief that he owed a duty to the heir apparent to the British crown whom he was invited by the Viceroy to honour, and with the traditional devoted loyalty of his house towards the British Government, he resolved to wear as calm an appearance as possible under the circumstance during the festivities of this season. It is to be hoped that His Highness, who, it is believed in high official circles, may ere long be called upon to discharge the onerous duties of a member of the Supreme Council, and who may be the recipient of further favours from Government, may be enabled to bear his affliction at a moment of universal rejoicing with firmness, equanimity, and resignation.

THE NEW COMMANDERS OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

IN the London *Gazette* of Saturday last, announcing the new investitures of the Order of the Star of India, a copy of which Reuter transmitted by telegram published yesterday, are the names of some Bombay gentlemen who were not present at Calcutta on Saturday to receive the investiture at the hands of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. The first of these names, Mr. Edward William Ravenscroft, is too well known to need any formal notice unless we refer to the services specially rendered by him in Surat during the mutinies. Mr. Ravenscroft has passed a long and distinguished period in the Bombay Civil Service, and the honour now conferred on him is a fitting adjunct to the important position he fills as Acting Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government. Mr. LeMesurier has not been so intimately connected with the Bombay Presidency as Mr. Ravenscroft has, but he is well known; though he has earned his present distinction in a measure for his services in the N. W. Provinces during the troublous times of 1857. Of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy we may say that his nomination will be generally approved, though a few persons will perhaps have something to say against him, for his straightforwardness and independence have earnt him some enemies. We have always known him to be a very honest man, and he has frequently taken an active part in public movements. In addition to his public charities, his private beneficence has endeared him to a large circle of friends. He is of a retiring disposition, and hence he is not so generally and so much known as he deserves to be. If we are correctly informed, he owes his nomination to the recommendation of the Bombay Government, supported at home by Sir S. Fitzgerald, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir B. H. Ellis, Sir Augustus A. Spencer and Sir Wm. Mansfield, (now Lord Sandhurst.) He was once a member of the Legislative Council, has been a J. P. for many years, is now a member of the Municipal Corporation, a Fellow of the University, &c. He is a member of the Parsee Panchayet, and during the February riots of 1874, he took a prominent part in allaying the fears of the Parsees, and visiting those who had been injured by the rioters. His advice in commercial and banking matters is generally sought, and it is understood that he has been a shrewd and successful merchant. Mr. Becherdas Ambaidas, of Ahmedabad, was originally an humble cultivator, but being gifted with intelligence, he went to school and learned English. He then traded a little in cotton, and from small beginnings he rose to be a big merchant. He was broker to one or two mercantile houses in Bombay, and in Ahmedabad he showed great public spirit and philanthropy. He is now advanced in age, has many modern European notions, and is a staunch advocate of native and female education. He is now a member of the Legislative Council of Bombay.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

THE following letter from the Acting Chief Secretary to Government is addressed to the four medical gentlemen named, asking them to give their opinion "as speedily as possible" on the proper measures to be adopted for providing a suitable Hospital for Europeans in Bombay:—

Bombay Castle, 3rd January 1876.

To W. Thom, Esq., F.R.C.S.L. Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department; J. Lumsdaine, Esq., Surgeon-Major, Sanitary Commissioner; T. B. Johnstone, Esq., M.D., Deputy Surgeon General, Presidency Division; F. G. Joynt, Esq., M.D., Surgeon General and Surgeon in charge European General Hospital.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to request that you will form yourself into a Committee, of which Dr. Thom is to be President, for the purpose of taking into consideration, and submitting to Government, as speedily as possible, your opinion on the measures which should be adopted for providing suitable Hospital accommodation for Europeans in Bombay, a subject which has of late been prominently brought before Government, with reference both to the inferior nature of the present Hospital, and to the contemplated erection of a new railway station in its immediate vicinity.

2. In the course of the recent discussions some have advocated the construction of an entirely new Hospital, while others, bearing in mind the great cost of such a work, and the time required for its execution, have proposed the adaptation of certain existing buildings, which, for a very much smaller sum, might, in their opinion, be rendered capable of meeting all demands for some years to come. For the former scheme, detailed plans and estimates on such a scale, as the Government might see its way to adopting, have not yet been prepared. For the latter, they have been framed by the Public Works Department, and will be submitted to you. You will therefore have to decide in the first instance to which proposal you will give the preference. If you decide on recommending a new Hospital, it will be necessary for you to state the extent of accommodation required, the site on which it should be placed, and any alterations or improvements needed to render the site unobjectionable. Above all it will be necessary for you to state very distinctly in what way patients could be disposed of during the construction of the new buildings. Looking to its probable cost and other circumstances, it is very unlikely to be ready for occupation in less than four years from its commencement. The construction of a new passenger station and other buildings for the railway will soon be commenced, and will probably last for two or three years. They will be to windward of the existing Hospital, and the works while in progress must cause much dust and noise.

3. The Government will therefore expect you to state distinctly whether patients can, in your opinion, continue to be admitted into the present Hospital whilst the railway works are progressing. If you think this is possible you should say so clearly. If, on the other hand, you think this is impossible, you must state where patients can be located and treated during the construction of the new Hospital. Any change of plan after the commencement of the railway works would, of course, be most inconvenient and impracticable.

4. If you should decide in favour of the adaptation of existing buildings, the Government would wish you to point out any alterations and improvements, which, on inspection of the plans, may suggest to you.

5. In conclusion I am to state that you will receive every assistance in the prosecution of your enquiries from the officers of the Public Works Department.—I have, &c,

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

DIVINE SERVICES.

WEEK OF UNITED AND UNIVERSAL PRAYER.

MORNING MEETINGS.

Monday, Jan 3rd, Church Mission House, Girgaum, 7-30.
Tuesday, Jan 4th, American Mission House, Byculla, 7-30.
Wednesday, Jan 5th, Union Prayer Meeting, Girgaum, 7 0.
Thursday, Jan 6th, Tract Society's Depot, Esplanade, 7-30
Friday, Jan 7th, American Mission House, Byculla, 7-30.
Saturday, Jan 8th, Revd. J Macpherson's, Marine Lines, 7-30.

EVENING MEETINGS.

Monday, Jan 3rd, Falkland Road Hall, 7-30
Tuesday, Jan 4th, Free Church, Esplanade, 8-0
Wednesday, Jan 5th, St. Andrew's Church, Fort, 8-0
Thursday, Jan 6th, Revd. Mr. Weatherhead's, Girgaum, 6-
Friday, Jan 7th, Young Men's Christian Association, Kalbadevi, 8-0
Saturday, Jan 8th, Baptist Chapel 8-0.

The public are invited. "Not forsaking the assembling of yourselves together, as the manner of some is; but exhorting one another and so much the more as ye see the Day approaching."—Heb: 10 25

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—Fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the Market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For consumers of Cocoa, especially Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, delicacy and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets by Storekeepers and others all over the world.

MUSTARD.—Taylor Brothers, celebrated "Challenge" brand is prepared from the Choicest Seed by a patent process which prevents fermentation, and at the same time retains the pungency and purity of flavour to a degree which no other process can accomplish. The double superfine quality is specially recommended. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London; export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

ADEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to your fair correspondent "Julia's" inquiry, I beg to state that at Aden a travellers' bungalow there is not, but there is a hotel where fair accommodation might be obtained until such time as a small and suitable house could be procured for a married couple, for which application should be made to Parsee merchants at Steamer Point and Cantonment.

There are several condensing engines as well as a large ice machine from whence pure water and ice could be obtained on payment.

The climate during the months from January to April is cool and agreeable; from May to September the weather is warm, but even then on the western side of Steamer Point the breezes coming directly off the sea are cool and refreshing; the months of October, November, and December are very nice and pleasant, and it is quite safe for English ladies to live there.

ROMEO.

3rd January.

GARCIA MORENO, PRESIDENT OF ECUADOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The news of the assassination of Senor Garcia Moreno, President of Ecuador, published a few weeks ago, did not appear to excite much comment in the English papers, and was barely noticed by the Indian press. And yet Garcia Moreno was one of the most remarkable of the race of South American politicians. He represented one of the political extremes between which the Latin race seems destined perpetually to oscillate, viz., naked despotism as opposed to the lawless anarchy existing in the other South American Republics. Originally duly elected President, he had maintained himself in power for many years, at first by a *coup d'etat*, and subsequently by formal elections, which had become a mere farce, as no other candidate ever entered the field, and the votes consisted exclusively of the army and government employés, the people regarding the matter with listless indifference. There had been no serious opposition to his authority since the rebellion which he crushed at Prona in the Guayaquil river—the first place by the way where Pizarro encountered any resistance from the Indians—and the ruthless retribution he inflicted on the leaders of that revolution seems to have deterred the Ecuadorians from attempting again to indulge in their favourite amusement of "pronouncing." In many respects he was a man of enlightened views. His devotion to the maintenance of order, so that as in the time of Eadwine in Northumbria "a man could walk through the land scatheless with a bosomful of gold; his desire to improve the communications; and his comparative freedom from the small selfish jealousy of foreigners which distinguishes most South Americans, marked him as one not wholly unworthy to rule. He always had a partiality for the English, and when it appeared possible that England might be dragged into the vortex of the Franco-German war he humourously proposed to the Minister at Tinto to place his entire navy at the disposal of the English Government. As the Ecuadorian fleet consisted of a small wooden sloop, carrying one gun, he probably thought that the fortunes of the war possible war would not be materially affected by his co-operation. The chief blot on his political career was the support he afforded to the Church, and the propagation of Ultramontane views, but it is probable that he encouraged the vast number of priests who flocked to his dominions rather from a sense of their usefulness as political agents than from any bigoted admiration of their doctrines. His theory on the matter was charmingly simple; any political conspiracy was sure to be divulged in some way by the men concerned to women; the women were equally sure to let it out under pressure to the priests, and the priests told the Government, which was thus kept *au courant* with everything that passed. The plan was certainly effective, for rebellion never again reached an open development in his dominions, while to the stranger the effect was that religion was more obvious in the streets of Guayaquil and Tinto than it had ever been in Rome during the time of the Temporal Power. In his late years his enemies asserted that his brain was softening, and indeed many of his actions, especially in the domain of private affairs, where his despotism was so minute as that of Frederick the Great or Brigham Young, seemed not to bear the stamp of perfect rationality. For his fame it is perhaps as well that his career has been prematurely cut short by the assassin's knife. The periodical appearance of men like Garcia Moreno in the South American Republics afford food for melancholy speculation. Carlyle in one of his best known essays has extolled the genius of Dr. Francia in securing to Paraguay many years of settled order, and indeed the "strong-man" theory appears in a singularly favourable light when compared with the windy platitudes about liberty current in American Republics, which, except in the case of Chili, seem to take shape only in perpetual revolution and recurring cycles of anarchy. But the present state of Paraguay suggests a doubt as to whether that country has been permanently benefited by the rule of "the lean iron Francia, the one veracious man," and probably the reaction in Ecuador will be materially embittered by the long check that has been placed on public liberty. At first sight it would seem that an enlightened despotism is the only possible form of Government in countries where the very elements of political morality are unknown, where [illegible] characteristics of the masses who control the Government, and where there are no traditions in favour of settled administration of civil order. But the difficulty is the same as that which is fatal to the Carlylean theory of the Universe, the difficulty of finding the enlightened despot; and the general dearth of political ability in South America renders the difficulty in those republics almost insurmountable. All that foreign nations can do is to allow what the Germans call the "Welt Geist" to develope itself as best it may among those struggling political units; but it requires a strong faith in the future of humanity to believe that any good can come out of Spanish American Republics.—Yours, &c.

T. H. D.

*** Will "T. H. D." oblige the editor with his name and address?—ED. *B. G.*

WHITWORTH'S THEORY OF RELEVANCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see that my little [illegible] on the Theory of Relevancy has been reviewed in your columns and condemned. If the pamphlet were in the hands of every one who sees the review, or even if its style and purport were fairly set forth by the review I should not have troubled you with this letter. But as it is, the reviewer having been skilful enough to make it appear, to any one who has not seen the pamphlet, that it is unintelligible and has not been written, that I have written a foolish and pretentious essay, I do not like to be heard in silence. For such silence would, the morning after the publication of the review, be construed into a confession of guilt by the whole community, who have been living in a fool's paradise for the last month, and who, for aught I know, may have been congratulating me on the production of a masterpiece. Of course I am unable to form any opinion as to the value of the criticisms which the reviewer has passed on my pamphlet, but I do say that the proposition that only those facts are relevant which constitute a cause or an effect, near or remote, of the fact to be proved. Causes must proceed; effects must follow; and my objection is this only that facts may be relevant without being either precedent or consequent. And the simplest way of expressing their relation is by saying that they and the fact in issue are effects of a common cause. The Harriet Lane case illustrates another kind of relation. In this case also the reviewer would show a chain of causation, but one of his steps is this: "The evidence of identification goes as plainly to prove the existence of a relevant fact, which stands in the relation of effect to the main question, as anything can do." Yes, but is the "evidence of identification" itself a cause or effect of the fact in issue or any relevant fact? This is the very point in issue, which the reviewer has assumed.

In the next paragraph the writer first denies Mr. Stephen's good work by saying "it is manifestly impossible to lay down any rules prescribing the limit of relevancy." His next sentence is based upon his non-recognition of the distinction between relevancy and admissibility. The Gaekwari sowar's illustration is a repetition of the stabbing one. I say that the relevancy of one fact to another on the ground that they are effects of a common cause is not *readily* suggested by Mr. Stephen's theory. As for the criticism on the Hindu religion illustration, I question if the magistrate would have been bold enough to affirm that evidence of the history (which is the word I used) or even the state of religion would aid him in deciding the issue.

The reviewer has spoken of my first rule as if it declared anything to be relevant and was an encouragement to the taking of irrelevant matter. But the rule is negative and anything to be relevant must be so under another rule. In my experience, what is useless often comes upon the record through being left up to by something really relevant, and I must confess that I, as well as the average mamladar, often find in my notes of evidence much that I finally make no use of. And I cannot help thinking that for us at least (and we are probably a large majority) it may be a good plan to challenge each piece of proffered evidence with the question: "How will this help me to decide the issue?" And I think the rule should have its place for this reason also that the essence of the law of relevancy is this: That which makes likely is relevant. The reviewer has objected to this rule because the test is purely subjective, but as I have shown the rule is negative and precautionary, and does not pretend to prescribe a complete test.

G. C. WHITWORTH.

Satara, 2nd January.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KANOUR BUNGALOW.

WHEN last your correspondent, who at present apparently belongs to the "peripatetic school of philosophy," addressed you it was from the exposed, not to say too breezy portion of the Bombay Presidency commonly designated the "Ambolee Ghaut."

His parting words had something to do, or some connection with his having a "bumpar of deliciously cold water" in which a "wee drap" of some mysterious fluid from a certain private still, added purely from medicinal motives, and which the "peripatetic one" drank to his own success and the prosperity of the *Bombay Gazette*. The messman and stores being a mockery, a delusion, and a snare, in fact a thing of the past, matters began to assume a melancholy aspect, but the "darkest hour is ever that part before the dawn"—is not that what Shakespeare or the poet Laureate states? And so it was in the present case, whoever may really have been the talented author of this above quotation, for whilst ruminating over the fallibility of human affairs in general, and mildly wondering whether the next edition of "sudden death" might not prove too much for his long suffering teeth, sounds of Europe voices fell with most melodious accents upon the attentive ear of the "peripatetic one." Innate modesty being one of his chief characteristics, he slowly, if ungracefully, retired into the recesses of his own particular portion of the "Sirkary Bungalow," and seating himself on the regulation chair made of "hard wood" in every sense of the word, threw disconsolate glances at a "tiffin basket" of capacious dimensions, but which, alas! now contained only a couple of iron plates, some knives, forks and spoons, and a few shells of what had been very excellent hard boiled eggs.

Time passed on, dimly flared the miserable candles, more blustering grew the wind, now a imitation of a ten knot breeze, and more hungry still grew the writer of this. Meanwhile sounds of footsteps in addition to that of voices had been borne by the breeze to him who *erectis auribus* was seated upon the hard regulation chair; presently a card was brought in, and lo! it appeared that some of the magnates of the land had arrived, and animated by that long generous hospitality which still seems to pervade some portions of the southern districts of the Presidency, as well as the far-famed province of Guzerat, invited the "modest one" to partake of Camp fare. Do you remember the celebrated poet who once asked the very pertinent question, "would a horse pay certain attentions to a rabbit?" The "modest one" having a very good deal of "the ferret and rabbit" feeling about him at retiring hesitation, blandly acceded to the kind invitation, so instead of a banquet off "potatoes and point" he established a high camp with, he found himself in the company of two first rate fellows, and partaking of a very substantial repast. After that came the soothing weed, and talk about far distant but mutual friends, and so time wore on until "Bedfordshire" became the order of the night, and what between thoughts of the absent ones, and of certain big game supposed to inhabit the vicinity of the Ghaut, balmy slumber stole over the weary disciple of the "peripatetic school of philosophy."

At an early hour in the morning all were stirring, for it had been determined over night that some of the party should try their luck at small game. On looking out towards the west a dense blue fog obstructed the view of the rolling hills, and beautifully wooded country which lay stretched between the Ghaut and the Indian ocean. On turning towards the east, from whence a sharp cutting wind was blowing, one saw a large valley winding amidst the wooded hills towards the N. E. This was the direction in which those in quest of small game had to go, so after a cup of hot chocolate, which was very grateful on such a raw cold morning, the party set out, and after a walk of about four miles along the road, faced about so as to beat in the direction of the bungalow. Very pleasant indeed was that morning walk in the bracing air, a couple of thousand feet above the sea, amidst the lovely scenery which surrounded one on all sides. Far and near spread the village of Ambolee, for unlike villages in general the hamlets of this one were scattered about the valley, some of them more than two miles from the little cluster of houses belonging to Ambolee proper. Yet if any of the inhabitants of these outlying hamlets died, or a child was born, or a baby christened, a distinct report of the same would be duly received by the "peripatetic one" in the village of Ambolee. As far as the writer knew, the morning was a most successful one; however sanguine game was always up to force the expectations of the party, but then sportsmen are proverbially unreasonable in what of such a thing, but people who have been living for months on "sudden death" as they were doing, do sometimes get out of temper if for a few days or a week they do not get a square meal. However, to return to the party, who had been out since daybreak, and had returned to breakfast, and did ample justice to that meal. A short time afterwards, a couple of shikarees returned who had been out in search of game before daybreak. One of these men had the reputation of being able to track game by scent, "same like one dog" as an intelligent native remarked, and certainly the shikaree's nose was both hooked and sharp enough, to what bad anything to do with it, to justify the idea that his powers in that way might exceed those of a dog. The shikarees reported that "bears" were to be found in a certain ravine about six miles off; one bear they were certain of, as he had been seen a couple of hours before entering a cave in this ravine, so they said "that if the sahibs would but go, so as to arrive about an hour before sunset, a bear skin might be obtained." But in one of the acts, however, could go, so sending on his guns by the "shikarees" at once—a little after tiffin—he set out for the bear's ravine, taking with him the good wishes of the rest of the party, who from various reasons were unable to accompany him. After a severe walk through dense scrub jungle and over large boulders curiously and cunningly concealed by the long grass and creepers, and over ascending, about half an hour before sunset he arrived at the mouth of the ravine, situated considerably above even the high tableland to the eastward of the Ghaut. Here the old shikaree who was supposed to combine the canine propensity of "scent," with a veritable eagle's sight, stopped suddenly and held up his hand as a signal for caution. Truly the scene was the very embodiment of savage picturesqueness, and as far as mortal could judge, the "spot of spots" to encounter some of the grim denizens of the jungle. On looking round, one beheld the wide expanse of low rolling hills crowned with shrubs and some forest trees, intermingled with large detached boulders, amidst which ferns and creepers seemed to struggle for existence with each other. Straight ahead was the ravine, which seemed a regular *cul de sac*, and so on better acquaintance it proved to be; on either hand the mountain rose abruptly, its sides covered with loose boulders and sparsely scattered trees; at the end of the ravine a regular wall of rock barred further progress; here a little to one side was a large table rock, beneath which mouth of the cave was situated. Thus whenever you entered this ravine there was but the one way out of it, and the shikaree's position was on the top of the table rock facing the opening to the ravine. Consequently steady nerves were required, for in the event of bullets being wasted and the animal merely wounded, the only way of retreat was cut off.

From the entrance to the ravine the pathway descended slightly towards the cave and table rock, reminding one of those well-known lines of the immortal Latin bard, *Facilis descensus Averni, sed, &c.* On the top of the table rock the shikaree posted—and seated himself also, having the man carrying the guns by his side. And now all was hushed; gradually the sun sank beyond the Ambolee Ghaut, a purple afterglow began by degrees to envelope the wide valley and surrounding hills, and the hundred and one mysterious sounds which tend to make up the jungle vocal life began to develop themselves.

Now the sound of a falling stone or breaking branch is borne to the ear of the watcher, entailing a firmer grasp of the deadly rifle, for the hands which held it, although young in years, had on many occasions within the wilds of Rajpootana and Kattywar proved themselves as belonging to one of the "true metal," as numerous beautifully striped and spotted skins and those appertaining to "Bruin" also would testify. They were, however, but false alarms, raised only somepeafowl en amorous intents bent, or some wily old sow conveying her youthful litter to some well-known feeding ground in the valley below.

Patiently waited the watcher, darker grew the shades of night, grimmer and more weird grew that out of the way ravine, and soon it was almost quite dark, for the surrounding mountain threw a denser gloom over the place, and the moon would not rise for a couple of hours later.

What is that mysterious sensation which so often heralds the approach of danger? That sensation evidently now was felt by each of that little party, for with gleaming eyes and body trembling with a wild excitement the shikarees sat intently, for the first sound of the savage beast, whose advent they expected, with nerves strung to a high pitch, but perfectly collected, and the trusty rifle handy, awaited the coming, not so the new funky "gun bearer" all with eyes rolling with terror, and a strong inclination to cough, he crouched shivering on the rock, though doubtless on the morrow should he escape his misadventure during the night, he might be found swaggering through the bazaar, detailing what a very "Rustum" he was, and how the monarchs of the jungle "eat dirt" before him; however, our dark brethren are not the only ones who indulge in these little vanities.

And now the sound of stones displaced beneath the very table rock itself, and of a heavy breathing is heard, but nothing can be seen; presently, however, between the little party and the mouth of the ravine, where there is a clearer light, a huge shaggy form looms in the darkness, only some eight or ten yards off, and some four or five feet below the level of the spot where "awaited the attack," for attack it turned out to be. Just as the bear neared the rock a sharp report rang through the night air, the dull "thud" of the bullet was distinctly heard, and with a growl or rather wild shriek of pain the huge man subsided, and all was still, save a slight rustle a few yards off and to one side. Anxiously they peered down the ravine, but nothing could be seen. Suddenly the shikaree seized "——" arm and pointed right behind them, and there slowly coming along the table rock was the form of the bear, which must have, after recovering somewhat from the effects of the first shot, crept round and thus made this second determined attack. When about three yards off "——" fired steadily at the horse shoe on the bear's breast, and fortunately rolled the brute over. It fell from the rock right in to the mouth of the cave; and then commenced the most unearthly succession of screams and growls terminating in moans, which at last died away altogether, and stillness once more reigned over the jungle and ravine.

During the second charge of the bear and just after "——" fired, the trusty gun bearer, apparently in a paroxysm of terror, let drive both barrels at one of the spare gun he was holding, fortunately doing no more harm than rolling himself over, and receiving a few bruises.

Nothing could now be done until daylight. When morning came large clots of blood were found all round the rock and at the mouth of the cave. Sobmaster Bruin, or rather judging by the determined nature of both attacks, perhaps it would be true to say "Missus Bruin," had evidently got back into her hair. After a consultation with the shikaree "——" determined on returning to the bungalow to get torches, and if possible some fireworks. He retraced his steps of the previous evening, and arrived both hungry and tired at Ambolee, for it was no joke sitting up all night in that fierce east wind. Having refreshed the inner man he started again, taking materials for a torch with him, for the bear ravine. Having arrived there and lit the torch, they entered the cave, which was so large that an ordinary sized man could easily walk upright in it. Here again were huge clots of blood to be seen, and for some forty or fifty yards the adventurous party tracked the wounded beast. Here the cave suddenly contracted in size, and a man could with difficulty proceed on his hands and knees, and that but for a short distance. The natives said the cave ran right through the mountain and branched off in many directions.—" Determined to watch yet another night, and took up his position in the ravine, but no good results followed. Neither bear nor panther appeared, and after a further search on the following morning,"—" reluctantly left the vicinity of the cave, and returned very disconsolate to the Travellers' Bungalow, where all commiserated with him on being so unlucky as to loose so plucky a bear.

On the following morning the party separated, the two local magnates returning towards the coast, and the writer continuing his way eastward, from whence he hopes from time to time to keep you informed how matters progress in the southern parts of India.

BOMBAY.

THE COLABA BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Queen's will play at the Bandstand, Colaba, to-day at 5-30 P.M.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—A hack buggy driver was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. P. Ryan, for driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The Scottish Schools in the Fort (Hamoman Street) and at Byculla will re-open to-morrow (Wednesday, the 5th instant.)

THE POOR BOX.—The Senior Magistrate of Police acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 10 contributed by "Monmouthshire" to the poor-box of the Fort Police Court.

ASSAULT.—A European seaman, named John Mackis, was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. P. Ryan on being adjudged guilty of assaulting a seaman named J. Getty.

TORTURING ANIMALS.—Gussoo Mahomed, a cart-driver, and Hajee Walloo, a buggy-driver, were fined Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 respectively, by Mr. P. Ryan on the former for overloading his bullocks and the latter for torturing his horse.

CHEATING.—Mumoo Gale, a labourer, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan, of obtaining by false pretences a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 49, from one Chunda Khooshali, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail.

LOSS OF GOLD BANGLES.—A goldsmith, named Gopal Noona, living at Mutter Gully, reported to the Police on Sunday afternoon the loss of two gold bangles, valued at Rs. 150, from his pocket. Complainant missed the bangles from his pocket at Mandvie that afternoon. Enquiries are being made.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at Parell, on view of the body of Cowasjee Jamsetjee, a fitter in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, about thirty years of age. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jurors:—"That death was caused by the deceased having committed suicide by drowning himself in a quarry hole at Parell."

A DEFAULTER.—James Handlin, a seaman, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan on two separate charges, the one of being drun

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE DILEMMA.

(Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for December.)

(Continued from the "Bombay Gazette" of December 28.)

KIRKE'S horse was followed only a brief respite from the labours of campaign. It had scarcely settled down in its summer quarters when orders were received to be ready to march on active service with the first break of cold weather; and a few days before the appointed time, its commander returned from the hills quite set up again by his visit, as active as ever, plunging eagerly into all the business of regimental equipment. In reply to Yorke's inquiries after Mrs Falkland, he said that she too was in excellent health and spirits. Yorke of course expressed his pleasure at this, hardly knowing whether he was really gratified to hear it—he had pictured her as pensive, though resigned, and yearning for sympathy—and observed, for want of something better to say, that the events at the Residency, and especially the death of her husband so soon after their marriage, must have been a great shock; to which Kirke replied that she had pretty well got over that. "Marriage, you see," he went on to say, "must be a different sort of thing from an ordinary love affair, when a woman marries a man so much older than herself. It was hardly to be expected that my cousin should be very long getting over the loss of Falkland, poor fellow. By the way, she is never tired of talking about you and can't say too much in your praise." Notwithstanding the pleasure this remark gave him, something in Kirke's hard way of talking jarred on Yorke's feelings; and yet, he solved himself, what could he wish more than that she should have forgotten her first love? Was not that exactly what he was hoping for? There was little more said between them about Olivia. Kirke was a reserved man on private affairs; and Yorke, I think sure if Olivia had told her cousin that she was in correspondence with him, did not mention it himself.

The regiment now marched southwards, six hundred strong, the vacancies having been more than filled up with picked recruits, equipped now as lancers, with three additional subaltern officers, all promising young fellows eager to distinguish themselves, and the whole body, men and horses in splendid order. But this campaign, although laborious and fatiguing was not productive of much in the way of hard fighting. The enemy's spirit was now broken, and the principal duty of the cavalry was to wear them down, to follow up the roving bands which still kept the field from place to place, giving no rest until they should be all cut up or dispersed. This work, which fell mainly to the cavalry, was calculated to try men's power of endurance; as well as the officers' intelligence; but only one incident of the campaign shall be here mentioned, as it nearly occasioned at the time a quarrel between Yorke and his commanding officer, and led afterwards to serious consequences

It was on the evening of a day marked by the surprise of a large body of the enemy, horse and foot, who had been followed up during a forced march persevered in for many days with only brief halts; the enemy had broken up after a slight struggle, and a destructive pursuit had been maintained all the afternoon, the pursuers indulging to the full the passion for taking life inherent in most human hearts, till the general in command, a man who seemed never to know what fatigue was himself, was fain to order a halt, the infantry being far behind, and the horses of the cavalry dead beat. Kirke's Horse were encamped for the night in front of the scattered column on a bare spot of ground interspersed with scanty bushes, and Kirke and Yorke, with one native officer and an orderly, were riding slowly along the front inspecting the pickets, when Kirke's quick eye detected some object behind a bush a little way in advance, and he rode towards it followed by the others. It proved to be a deserted palanquin, apparently, from the elaborate external gilding, belonging to a person of rank.

After looking at it for a few moments, they were about to turn their horses' heads backwards, when the orderly with the point of his lance suddenly pushed open one of the sliding doors, exposing a veiled figure sitting upright within.

"Hollos!" said Kirke, "some member of the zenana left behind. Here's a chance for you, Yorke—you might manage to console the lady, I daresay."

"She looks rather a stout party," replied Yorke; "probably an ancient of days. What on earth are we to do with this poor old beebee? We can't leave her here to die in the jungle."

"It isn't a beebee at all, sahib!" said the native officer, a swaggering young fop, in his own language, who, catching the word beebee, had guessed the nature of the remark; and stooping down he pulled aside the shawl in which the face of the figure was enveloped, and displayed the features of a stout elderly man. "The shawl will suit me," he continued, whisking it off and placing it in front of his saddle. "And here's another for me," said the orderly, fishing up on the point of his lance the end of another shawl which was round the man's body, and then pulling it off. As he did so, a small box fell out and rolled on the ground, the lid opening at the same time The contents seemed to be something white.

The orderly dismounted and picked the box up. He lifted the white substance off: it was cotton-wool, below which lay some ornaments set with stones, which glittered even in the twilight.

"Jewels!" said the man, with a grin, holding the box up to his colonel.

Kirke took it from him, and held it out so that Yorke could see the contents. There were several layers of cotton, and jewels between each which seemed to be of value.

"Perhaps there are some more things worth having—just see," said Kirke to the man, who thereupon began to pull off the other garments of the occupant of the palanquin. He found a dagger with a jewelled hilt, some money rolled up in muslin round his wai-t, and a couple of gold drinking-vessels. Kirke told him to keep the money for himself, and to hand the dagger and vessels to the resaldar; and, so saying, put the case of jewels in his pocket.

The captive meanwhile sat in the palanquin, holding up his joined hands in prayerful supplication, and constantly repeating the formula that Kirke was a protector of the poor and his father and mother.

"What is to be done with the rascal, sir?" said the resaldar to Kirke in his own language.

"Oh, we don't want any prisoners, of course," said the colonel, as he turned away and rode off; whereupon the resaldar made a sign to the trooper, who poising his lance for an instant as if to take aim, ran the man through the body as he still sat in the palace with supplicating hands. The poor wretch fell back groaning and raising his arms as he writhed under the wound; but the trooper, drawing out his lance from the body, with a grim smile drove it again through his chest, and, after a convulsive struggle, the body settled down into the stillness of death.

"That man must have been some one of mark," said Yorke to the colonel, as they rode away: "would it not have been worth while bringing him in as a prisoner?"

"The general would certainly have hung him in the morning; besides, our fellows are too tired to be bothered with guarding prisoners all night."

"Well, I can run a pandy through with as much gusto as any man, in fair fight, but I am getting sick of this executioner's business in cool blood after the battle; it is beastly work."

"It must be done, though," said Kirke: "the rogues have given enough trouble already, without being allowed to get off free, and begin playing the mischief again."

"I suppose it is necessary but it isn't pleasant, and the looting part of it is not much nice. I declare I felt little better than a Pindaree robber when we were stripping that poor wretch. Happily one has the consolation of feeling that it is plundering for the benefit of the army generally, and only indirectly for one's self. That half we have just made may turn out to be a good one for the prize-fund."

Kirke did not reply at once. After a pause he said, "I don't think it is expected that those who do all the work should hand in every trifle they pick up for the benefit of a lot of fellows who are pottering about, taking things easily in the rear."

"I dont call jewellery a trifle."

"Jewellery is a big word; I suppose there is about enough to make a couple of pretty trinkets for our respective lady-loves," and, as Kirke said this, he looked towards his companion, smiling, as if in jest, but looking also somewhat eager to see how he would receive the suggestion. "However" he added, in a low tone—for they had reached the spot where the other officers assembled—"you may leave me to make the report of the matter."

The mule which carried the light mess equipment of the regiment had now come up, and a tin of English soap was already warming on the fire, while the troopers around were preparing their frugal meal of corn-flour, or contentedly munching the parched grain they had brought with them. The meal despatched, all who were not on duty lay down on the ground without blanket or cloaks—for the baggage had not come up—almost too tired to smoke their cheroots before falling asleep.

Next day Yorke spoke to his commanding officer, as they were riding along together, about the things taken the evening before, and said he supposed they would be given up to the prize-agents.

"You don't expect Futteh Khan and my orderly to disgorge the things I let them take?" said Kirke. "Their ideas on such points are not quite so nice as yours." And there was something of a sneer in the tone of his voice.

"No," replied Yorke; "the things they took will be kept by them, of course. I was thinking of the jewels."

"My dear fellow, they are not worth making a fuss about. I suppose if you were to pick up an old pistol or a grass-cutter's spray to replace the one you lost, you wouldn't feel that you had done the real duty the army owes of their rights?"

"But that is different. These jewels may be very valuable."

"Perhaps in that way, I fancy; but they are pretty little things, I admit. Look here," continued Kirke, taking the box out of his breast-pocket and holding it out towards Yorke—"look here, Yorke; you would like to take your choice, wouldn't you? Which will you have?" And Kirke's manner was such that it could not be said he was not speaking in jest, although it seemed as if he would certainly like to be taken at his word.

But Yorke, looking straight before him over his horses head, merely waved away the offer, and said, "You are joking, colonel, of course; I take it for granted that you intend to hand the jewels over to the prize-agent."

"Oh, of course," replied the other, "I was only joking;" but he could not conceal from his manner that he felt as if he had sustained a rebuff; and the silence which followed as they rode along, was awkward on both sides.

Both officers, however, had plenty of work to occupy their attention, and Yorke had ceased to think about the matter when, a few weeks later, it was brought to his recollection.

He was detached from headquarters with one squadron of the regiment at a station which had lately been reoccupied by the civil officers of Government. The last embers of the great conflagration were now extinguished, and the detachment was peacefully encamped on an open space before the town, expecting orders to go into summer quarters. One evening Yorke was sauntering through the camp inspecting the horses picketed in two lines before the troopers' tents, while the resaldar Futteh Khan attended him. The latter was dressed in his loose native garments, both of them being off duty and the inspection purely unofficial when Yorke noticed in his girdle the jewelled dagger which had been taken from the rebel in the palanquin.

"That is a handsome dagger," said Yorke in Hindustani; "and if those jewels are real it must be worth something."

"Ah, sahib, these little stones are mere trifles," replied the resaldar; "it was the colonel sahib who carried off the loot. They say that man whom we found in the palace was the Raja dewan, and that the jewels were worth a lakh of rupees."

"So much the better," replied Yorke; "we shall all get the larger share when the prize-money comes to be distributed."

"So the colonel sahib had actually made them over to the prize-agent?" asked the man, respectfully enough, yet as if surprised to hear it; and the conversation arousing an uneasy feeling in Yorke's mind, he took the opportunity of a messenger going to regimental head quarters next day to ask Kirke about it. "I take it for granted," he said at the end of a letter written about other matters—"that you have made over the jewels to the prize-agent as you told us you intended to do; but the men in the regiment appear to be talking about the thing, and to suppose that they were worth far more than their real value; while I infer from Futteh Khan's manner that he thinks he ought to have had a share. The capture having been a joint one, it is perhaps now a little unfortunate that the things were not publicly given up, so that the men might have been without any ground for suspicion that we have had taken any benefit by it. It would be a great satisfaction to hear from you that the transfer has been actually made. Pray excuse my troubling you about the matter."

To which Kirke replied by the following postscript in his letter sent back by the messenger: "Make your mind easy about the jewels, which were duly handed over to the proper party. They turned out to be trumpery things."

The great war having come to an end at last, and it being now the height of the hot season, the field force to which Kirke's Horse was attached was broken up, and the different regiments composing it, calling in their detachments, marched off their respective summer quarters. Mustaphabad was the station allotted to Kirke's Horse, several hundred miles off, and not to be reached till long after the fierce Indian summer should have passed its greatest heat; but the men—veterans in campaigning, although young in years—set out on the long march in high spirits, for Mustaphabad was not far from the district in which the regiment was raised, and they might now expect to get furloughs to visit their homes. What a change chance is it, thought Yorke, which brings us back to the old eventful scenes? Can it be that the dream of my youth is really to be fulfilled, and that Olivia will be won to share my lot in that very place? A lot just as I used to picture it, a humble home, if not quite the shabby cottage of my subaltern days. But she, too, has since then known discomfort and simple ways of life, and whatever place she lives in will be sufficiently adorned. Surely it must be a good omen which takes me there again! Plenty of time had the young man to build his castles in the air, scarcely ever and ever again in her letters for something substantial on which to erect a foundation for his hopes. At times it seemed as if her letters breathed a tenderness which, as if she was won already, at any rate invited him to declare his passion; and then, again, reading them under the influence of the reaction which would follow any excess of hopefulness, he thought he could detect only a spirit of resignation and sorrowful clinging to the memory of the past, which would render his tale of love an insult. These letters were of old date, for during the late campaign he had received no news from her. The regiment had, however, been wandering amid wild parts, difficult to communicate with; mails had been lost, and Olivia's letters might have miscarried for reasons known to Indian geography and the movements of the different armies he knew to be somewhat vague, while he, for his part, had been too constantly on the move to write often; but now that they were marching along the main line of road, he would surely receive some news. Thus he thought and hoped, as the regiment slowly covered the long track, marching by night, and getting through the sultry day in their tents as best they could, for the heat seemed much harder to bear now that the excitement of active service was ended, and each camping-ground looking the exact counterpart of the last—a brown, barren, burnt-up plain.

"Now and then they would come to a European station, where the officers of the famous regiment were sure of a hospitable welcome from the residents, and would pass the day in the comparative coolness of a house, setting out again at midnight on the dusty road.

It was at one of these stations that Yorke heard for the first time of the death of Mr. Cunningham in England, which it appeared had been known in India for some weeks. This accounts for her silence, thought he; no wonder she had not spirits to write when bowed down by this fresh calamity. And how heartless my letters to her must have seemed, for she could not have supposed that I was ignorant of what everybody in India seemed to know! And being full of the news, he naturally spoke to Kirke about it the first time they met. They were spending the day at a house at a different station, but were to dine together at a regimental mess, and he met his commandant when riding into the mess garden at dusk. They had never once referred to Olivia in conversation since the first day after Kirke's return from the hills in the previous autumn. Yorke was not sure if the other now guessed the state of his own feelings, but Kirke was a man who was wont to speak somewhat contemptuously of women in general, and had often expressed the opinion that soldiers were spoilt by marriage; and Yorke thought he would not look favourably on the idea of having a married second in command, still less one married to his cousin. Indeed Yorke fancied he could detect a tone of pique in Kirke's manner when congratulating him on the high rank and emoluments for him by Olivia, which induced him to abstain from talking about her still more from any expression of wonder at not getting letters from her; and a reserve of this sort once set up became every day more difficult to break through. Now, however, Yorke made the attempt.

"Have you heard the news Colonel?" he said, as the two met at the garden entrance, and rode slowly up the drive together to the messhouse. "Have you heard the news of poor Cunningham's death?"

"Oh yes, of course," replied Kirke; "I heard of that some weeks ago: I thought everybody knew it. A case of liver, I believe; he was very bad, as it turned out, when he went home."

"I only heard of it this afternoon. This will alter Mrs. Falkland's plans, I suppose, and even delay her journey home? I have understood that she has no near relations to whom she could go. It is a sad situation for her; I have been able to think of nothing else all day. When he said this, the young fellow felt himself like a selfish hypocrite, being sensible in reality of a sensation of rapture, as if the loss of her father brought her one step nearer to himself.

"Very good of you, I am sure," replied Kirke, drily, and speaking slightly through his nose, as was his manner when intending to be sarcastic. "Yes indeed, it is difficult to say what she is to do under the circumstances isn't it? A handsome young woman like her wants a protector of some sort, doesn't she?"

Here they had arrived at the mess-house, and the conversation perforce ended Nor did Yorke feel disposed to renew it, for Kirke's tone jarred on him. And the subject was not referred to again during the rest of the march.

Mustaphabad was reached at last, some time after the rainy season had set in. It was still very hot, but the country had now put on its green mantle again, and was no longer a wilderness; and it seemed to Yorke another good omen that on the very day of their marching in, the English mail arrived with another batch of honours. Kirke was promoted to a full colonel, and Yorke made a C.B.

The regiment was met on arrival by the general—for Mustaphabad was now the headquarters of a division—no newer person than our old friend Tartar, now Sir Montagne Tartar, K.C.B., who came out to meet it at the head of a brigade of infantry, and after a brief inspection, and some praise bestowed for the excellent appearance of both men and horses after the long march, the regiment proceeded to occupy the quarters allotted them, the native cavalry lines on the right flank of the station, the officers taking possession of such of the spacious bungalows as they had engaged before-hand,—comfortable houses enough, especially by contrast with tents, which had been lately retbatched and repaired, and, with their neat gardens, looked none the worse for the Mutiny damages. Kirke alone of the officers had not been able to make up his mind about hiring a house beforehand, and took possession of a couple of rooms in the mess-house until he could choose one for himself.

During the first few days after their arrival, regimental business kept all the officers employed. Horses had to be inspected, men's furlough papers made out, and arms overhauled and replaced; but when this was all set in train, and Yorke thought he could be spared, he asked Kirke to forward his application for the usual sixty days' leave.

"I can't let you go just now, my dear fellow," said Kirke, "for I am just going to take privilege leave myself, and we can't both be absent together But you shall have your leave as soon as ever I come back."

Yorke thought this a little selfish, as Kirke had had long leave the previous season, and he not a day; however, the latter was commanding officer and could please himself, so there was no more to be said about it. And Yorke set himself to getting as best he could through the sixty days, which had to be passed till his turn should come. It was pleasant to find that the station had quite recovered its ordinary aspect, for the ravages of the mutineers and plunderers who followed in their train, although awful to witness, had but a limited scope to work mischief. The Anglo-Indian bungalow consists of substantial walls supporting a thatched roof, which, if it could be easily burnt, could also be easily replaced; this done and the walls whitewashed, the house looks as good as new, while the rapid growth of Indian vegetation soon obliterates any damage done to Indian gardens by trampling over the shrubs. The little bungalow at the other end of the station in the lines formerly occupied by the 76th Native Infantry, which Sprague and he used to live in, looked just the same as ever; it was occupied again, and there, standing by the stable-door in the corner of the garden, as Yorke rode by on the evening of his arrival, was the new tenant smoking a cigar and superintending the littering-up of his horse, just as he used to do himself in the days, as the gallant Devotion—evidently a subaltern as he had been, but who probably surveyed life like a veteran from the vantage-ground of one or two campaigns. The Residency, too, which of course he rode out to see on his first spare evening, had been completely restored, and with a fresh coat of plaster on the walls was looking quite smart; while half a score of scarlet clad messengers lounged about the portico, just as in the old pre-Mutiny days. The new commissioner, a civilian from another part of the country, being out for his evening drive, Yorke took the liberty of dismounting and walking over the grounds, recalling the different points rendered memorable in his mind by incidents of the siege. There, for example, was the bush behind which the fellow was crouching whom Egan shot, the first man he saw hit. Hard by, a stone with an inscription recorded that the body of Major Peart had been disinterred from underneath that spot, and removed to the monument cemetery. The bodies of the rebels too, he learnt, had been exhumed from the well into which they were cast, and the interior filled up. He walked into the west veranda. The family of the new commissioner was in England, and the rooms on this side were unoccupied Here was her room. How well the trim she always looked when she stepped forth, even in those times! And here was the spot where was the old beer-chest on which he used to sit when on guard, and when she would come and sit down too sometimes of an evening, and Falkland would look in and join in a few minutes' chat. How sweet her gentle laugh was that evening when Sprague was hunting the scorpion! Only two years ago, and it seems like twenty. But ah! if the end of my pilgrimage should now be near at hand!

For the present, however, there was nothing for it but patience, and it happened that there was plenty of employment to occupy his time, in the task which now devolved on him of unravelling the regimental accounts. The financial economy of a native cavalry regiment, in which the men find their own horses, and a quasi feudal system used to obtain, some of the wealthier sort bringing their own retainers at contract rates, is always more or less complicated, involving the need for the employment of a native accountant, who forms a regular part of the establishment. The fact that the regiment had been raised in a hurry and been almost constantly on active service did not tend to make matters simpler, the men having scarcely ever had regular issue of pay, but having been maintained from allowances made from time to time on account, which had still to be adjusted. Kirke, who had kept these affairs entirely in his own hands, was moreover not a good man of business, and Yorke found the regimental accounts in such confusion that he would fain have abstained from taking them up during his temporary command; but the discharges had to be made out of some disabled men, and to square their accounts involved going into those of the whole regiment. So he was obliged to apply himself to the troublesome task.

Yorke's business and day-dreams were both interrupted by the news received one day It was in a letter from Sprague, who, like himself, had been campaigning during the past season, leaving his young wife in the hills for her confinement, and had now rejoined her on leave soon after the birth of his child. "I found my dear little wife," said the writer, "making a good recovery, and baby nearly a month old. Both Hilly and I want you to be godfather to the young-ter, who is to be called Arthur Yorke Christopher—her poor fa her was called Christopher, you know. I am sure you won't refuse us. It does seem so funny to be a papa, and to think that only two years ago I was merely a poor beggar of an ensign, without a rope to bless myself with, and about as much idea of being able to marry as of being made Governor-General. I tell Kitty she wouldn't have looked at me in those days. What a wonderful event this Mutiny has been, to be sure! It has been the making of us all, hasn't it? They were jolly days too, though when we were chumming together with the old 76th, weren't they? though I was so awfully hard up then. But the married state is the happy one, after all; I never could have supposed that any girl would have got to care for a rum-looking fellow like me—and Kitty is a wife beyond what words can express. You ought to follow my example, my dear fellow, why don't you come up and pay us a visit? There are no end of nice girls up here, and a swell like you might have his choice. By the way, your old flame is about to console herself immediately, as of course you have heard. The wedding is to take place to-morrow, I believe, but it has been kept very quiet, and no one is invited—I suppose because the lady lost her father such a short time ago. Kitty says she was sure your C.O. was very sweet on her—I don't mean Kitty, but the other—when he was up here last rains, but I always thought he was such a tremendous soldier, and woman-hater into the bargain, that matrimony was quite out of his line. However my little wife is more knowing in these things than me."

As Yorke, stopping in his reading of the letter at this point, looked round the room, he felt that while nothing in it had changed, he had entered in these few moments on another world. There on the table lay the shabby books of regimental accounts, the floor was littered with Hindustani vouchers and figured statements, squatting by which sat the patient moonshee, figured abstract in hand, waiting the sahib's pleasure to proceed with the addition; the punkah flapped to and fro lazily overhead; outside the door a couple of orderlies were chatting in undertones, discussing probably, as usual, the price of wheat in the bazaar. Everything about him denoted the same monotonous work-a-day world as it had been a few moments before, but a world from which all hope and pleasure had fled—a world now inexpressibly flat and dreary for the future. Summoning up courage, however, he called to the moonshee to proceed with the reading of his vernacular abstract, while he checked off the corresponding English account before him, keeping his attention to it and yet wondering at his own calmness. "Is it that I have really no heart," he asked himself the while, "that I am about to do these things?" But no; the crushed feeling and the utter desolation that possessed him give up a plain answer on this point. For an hour he continued the plodding occupation in hand before dismissing the moonshee, and then, pacing up and down the room, could think over the announcement in the bitterness of his heart. Once he stopped and took up the letter from the table to see if any doubt could be gleaned from it; but the facts were too plain to admit of consolation on this score. This was not more station gossip; besides, it was only too plainly corroborated by what had gone before. Olivia's silence Kirke's sarcastic triumphant manner, were now plainly accounted for. "People call me the lucky major," he said bitterly; "and I am the object of envy to half the youngsters in the country —what a satire is this on the falseness of appearances! no whipped cuckold could feel meaner than I do now." Then the thought came up whether he was not paying the penalty for his modesty. Could it be that Olivia had accepted her cousin out of pique when she had not declared herself? This foolish idea, however, was soon dismissed; though the young man said to himself, with a sort of savage joy, that after all the real Olivia was something less noble than the image he had carried so long in his heart. "I kept back my tale of love because I thought it would offend her gentle breast to hear it while mourning for her husband; and lo! all the while she was already consoling herself with another. Not it is my Olivia who would be satisfied with the love of such a man as Kirke—so hard, narrow, and selfish. Here his better judgment told him that he was talking nonsense, it was no wonder a woman and a cousin should fall in love with so splendid a soldier. By heaven, if he be not kind to her, I shall call him out! But no, Yorke's conscience told him that this would not happen. He was hard and cruel, but not to his own kind.

"Well," he said at last, "what does it matter? My idol is shattered—but I was a fool to carry about so unsubstantial a thing. I have my profession, and I suppose, like everybody else, I shall get over the disappointment. At any rate, there is no need to pose in the character of the jilted lover. No one knows what a fool I have been; even Sprague thinks my 'old flame,' as he calls it, was burnt out long ago; and no one shall now discover my secret."

Nevertheless he felt that he could not have faced the regimental mess dinner that evening, where the approaching marriage of the commanding officer would certainly be talked of as a congenial topic, and was glad that he had an engagement to dine out with his old friend General Tartar, at whose house he found himself taking an unconcerned share in the conversation, and a steady hand at whist afterwards.

Only one allusion was made to the approaching event, when his host, next to whom Yorke sat, said to him, "So our pretty widow is about to console herself. Well, I shouldn't have thought Kirke was a marrying man; but if he was to commit himself in this way at all, he couldn't have done better." Yorke confirmed old bachelor himself, who married a few years afterwards a widow with a large family.

Yorke replied, in an unconcerned voice, that he supposed Mrs Falkland would be well off, as she had her husband's property as well as her father's.

"Falkland didn't leave a penny—he was notoriously liberal to prodigality—but her father must have saved something; although you mustn't suppose," continued Sir Montague, who had the reputation of being very fond of money, and to be serving in India because it was such a favourable field for profitable investments, "that a man living by himself in India can't spend his income easily enough. Well, Kirke will find the money useful; he won't have a rupee more than he can help."

This was an allusion to the fact that Kirke was supposed to be heavily in debt; but Yorke did not care to discuss the private affairs of his commanding officer with a third party, and the conversation dropped.

(To be Continued.)

THE SUEZ CANAL PURCHASE AS FAR AS WE YET UNDERSTAND IT.

(The Economist.)

As Parliament is not to meet at once, the Government should at once, both in their own interest and that of the State, give some account of the purchase of the Suez Canal shares, and of their reasons for it. At present the subject is being discussed when we neither know what has been done, nor why it has been done. And this is very mischievous, because the public cannot long continue to suspend their judgment on a matter like this, which is very interesting as well as very important. The being without an opinion is so painful to human nature that most people will leap to a hasty opinion rather than undergo it. And the opinion thus formed is not likely to be favourable to the Government. At first the energy and ingenuity of the act charmed so many; but on consideration, the advantages seem to decrease and the price to increase, so that the world is beginning to doubt whether the Government has not made a bad bargain. We do not know its reasons, supposing them to be satisfactory ones.

The matter is more complex than at first appears. As the shares which we have purchased will yield no income for 19 years to come (this income having been alienated for that time), the Khedive has agreed, out of his own funds, to pay us 5 per cent. for that time. Financially, therefore, we have bought two things—an Egyptian annuity and the Suez shares, and their relative value is—

	£
Annuity (at per cent)	2,400,000
Shares	1,600,000
Total	4,000,000

The mere figures, therefore, make the annuity the more important purchase of the two, though whether it is the better depends on what we think of Egyptian finance. And, politically, the annuity is probably the most pressing matter. It will make the Chancellor of the Exchequer necessarily, and incessantly, anxious about the financial state of Egypt. That state cannot be good, or these transactions would never have happened. The basis of the whole is that the Khedive wanted between 3,000,000l. and 4,000,000l. to meet floating bills of his which were falling due immediately. And the difficulty which he has had periodically in meeting such bills has been the cardinal peculiarity in Egyptian finance for several years. For a long time, when such bills became too many for the market, a new regular loan was issued. But now this is become impossible. The bankruptcy of Spain, then of Turkey, the revelations of the Foreign Loans Committee—have made such an operation at present impossible. And the consequences have been great and long scarcity in the Egyptain treasury, and then this bargain. We have, as a part of that bargain, *lent* on annuity to the Khedive a large sum of money, and our Government must long be anxious about that money; its position is too serious for any other feeling. This entails on us missions and interferences. As a beginning, Mr. Cave is already going out to investigate and to make a report. But in the case of Turkey we have seen the futility of such missions. Lord Hobart was sent to Constantinople in a similar way by Lord Beaconsfield, and he found on the spot much foreign emissary can have any power. The finances of a Government can only be controlled by that Government; external advice is mostly useless, and external interference, except by destroying the State's independence, is impossible. And even if we succeeded in acquiring such a predominance in Egypt as to control its policy, we succeed at a great price. Such an event must give great embrage to France, sooner or later. She is not, at present, in a position to resume her old station, or to pursue her old policy. But she may again become the France of 1868, and then we may find a predominance in Egypt not worth the enmity of a near neighbour. All experience, indeed, shows that a settled and continuous interference in the affairs of foreign States is very difficult and perilous. You have no efficient machinery for getting what you want; and even if you succeed, your victory is itself dangerous, for it excites the jealousy of other Powers, who wish for the power you have obtained. Probably this, or part of this, will be asserted on the part of the Government; no one would have proposed to us to make a loan to Egypt as a separate transaction; it can only be defended as a necessary accompaniment to the share-purchase. The Khedive wanted a large sum of money—much more than the market value of these deferred shares—and, therefore we have lent it to him. But, as a rule, such loans from one State to another are fertile sources of trouble, and there is much special reason, from the antecedents of Egypt and its rulers, to fear that this one may be so. The Khedive has long been known as one of the most confirmed speculators in Europe, and it is much to be feared that he now has the blank endorsement of the English Government, and that the money lenders of Europe will again begin to lend to him at usurious rates, which they had just ceased to do.

Probably the same may safely be said of the Canal shares considered as a commercial investment. No one would have thought of proposing the purchase of the shares for that reason, and upon examination we shall find that it presents so many difficulties that if it stood by itself we should almost certainly be better without the shares than with them. And in so saying we are not speaking of the Canal itself, which suppose that the English Government bought this property for pecuniary profit—we speak of its use to our commerce, and its efficiency to us in helping it.

We have bought, as is now seen, a very peculiar property. The dividends are postponed for 19 years, and consequently in many points our interest is opposed to that of the other shareholders. We want to make the property good a long time hence; they want present profit; and on the most vital questions in such a business—the maintenance of the canal, the deepening it, the wid-ning it—the differences will be irreconcileable. We shall vote, if we vote according to our interests, to lay by money; they will vote, if they vote in the same way, to divide money. Our votes, too, as we last week showed, will probably be in fact, and will always be said to be, guided not by reasons of profit, but by reasons of State policy. We shall vote for what will keep India, and what will advance English commerce. As shareholders will care nothing for these things, as men of business will care only for a good income, they will be very angry to think that this income may be sacrificed for objects in which they have no concern. And there will be a national feeling to intensify these differences. The shares of the company are nearly all held in France, and its "domicile" is in Paris; the French shareholders will, therefore, be for ever saying that their interests are in danger; that the English Government is trying to ruin them, that in all the concerns of the Canal the English Government is, above all things, to be resisted.

This would matter but little if our votes were omnipotent or greatly preponderant. But this is not so. Our French correspondent indeed says that differred shares like ours give no votes at all. But putting this aside, and taking our shares as ordinary ones, our influence is not great. By vote, but no shareholder can have more than 10 votes. No doubt in similar companies large shareholders do occasionally subdivide their shares among nominal holders as to obtain power above the fixed maximum. But in doing so they violate the intention of the statutes of the company; the object of this provision was a democratic object—to keep the power in the hands of the bulk of the shareholders, and to prevent their interests or their supposed interest. Being sacrificed to those of one or two large shareholders. "Faggot votes" we should call them at an English election, and there may be doubts as to their legality, though there can be none as to their discordance with what was intended. Most likely, therefore, the English Government would have to be content with its 10 votes. It could hardly use a questionable stratagem to augment them when, as we have seen, its interest as a deferred shareholder is opposed to that of all others, when it has political interests which no other shareholder has, and when almost all the other shareholders, being French, are constantly and excessively jealous of it.

But it is only by a most lavish and most unscrupulous use of this stratagem that the English Government can gain substantial influence. In this company, as in all others, the concern is governed not by the shareholders, but by the directors. Now the directors are elected for *eight* years; there are twenty-one of them, and they retire by annual rotation; so that unless the English Government work hard at every annual election and tries for more than 10 votes it will always be in a minority at the Board. And more important than the directors is the manager, who by the statutes is to reside in Alexandria, "who is invested with all necessary power for the execution of the works, and for carrying on the business of the company," and "who represents the company in all its relations with the Egyptian Government." Unless the English Government has a substantial voice in the appointment of this manager, it will have no power at all; but he is appointed by the board of directors, in which it must be years before they have a majority, and even then it is thought to be theirs will be such distrusted by all others.

An idea prevails that we have bought the whole interest of the Khedive in the Suez Company. But this, as we apprehend, is an error. He is still entitled to 15 per cent. of the profits, after payment of 5 per cent. interest on the shares, and, what is more important, he has the right to appoint at the official head quarters of the company, a special commissioner, whose salary the company is to pay, and who is to represent at the Board of Directors the rights and interests of the Egyptian Government." And, as we understand, the main influence of the Khedive has been by virtue of these rights, and will be exercised by the Sovereign's subjects have not counted for very much. We have bought, therefore, what has been of little use, but we have not bought what might have been of the greatest use, though probably it was not for sale.

In commercial results, therefore, we believe it will be found that the Government has purchased a speculation. Already there have been proposals that the tariff shall be lowered, that greater facilities shall be given to shipping, that the Canal shall be deepened and widened. But our Government cannot really help in this matter, for it has no power, and so it will be blamed on both sides—by the English traders for having none, and by French shareholders because they will say it is always intriguing to gain some.

The financial and commercial consequences of this bargain are, therefore, disadvantages to be deducted from its political advantages, and we must now see what these advantages are. The best and most obvious of these is that we have prevented these shares from getting into wrong hands. And this was at first very impressive. But its importance much diminishes when we find how little power these shares give. As we have seen, they give us but a small part of the control of the company; and we shall not be able to help or hurt much in consequence of them. And even if they gave us entire control, that control would have little political effect, for the company is strictly limited—very much at our instance—to commercial ones; it cannot become political, or use its stations or other property in any but a commercial way. All the sovereignty of the Canal remains still with the Khedive; and, therefore, it is difficult to see anything worth 4,000,000*l* in keeping others out of these shares, which can give them no title to vote.

Then it is thought we have "secured the road to India." But how have we secured it? Suppose we were at war with the Khedive, or with any other power in alliance with the Khedive, in what respect would these shares help us? They are of no military value; they are neither an army nor a navy; they would be of no effect in the struggle. "Blood and iron" which, as Prince Bismarck has said, still, as formerly, decide great issues. A new Mohammed Ali—a new Khedive of French feelings—might, if so disposed, set us aside and resist us just as well without these shares as with, as far as power goes.

Nor do they give us any additional *locus standi* in right. As shareholders we have only a right to dividends; our claim is exhausted when they are paid. The case to be contemplated in argument is the case in which Egypt is occupied by a hostile power; for when it is in the hands of a friend or of ourselves we are secure without the shares. How then will they give us any additional rights against an enemy? The Khedive of that day is not bound to sell our ships of war to the Canal because our Government is a partial shareholder in it, or to give any special facilities to our ships above other ships. In equity we had a right before the purchase to all that international law gives us *as a nation*, nor have we now a right to anything more.

Another defence is that the purchase "shows foreign nations what we mean;" that is, that we mean to fight for our road to India if necessary. But if we do mean this, was it wise to say so? Was it good policy to advertise beforehand what we will do in a war which has not yet happened, and which we hope may not happen? And has there been sufficient discussion to make us sure that we do mean this, or that we ought to mean it? This Canal would no doubt be of great use to us if we had it. But it does not follow for certain that our best policy is to get possession of it. The cost may be greater than the gain. We can easily conceive that the mere fact of its being at Gibraltar might prevent other nations from using the Canal. And then our ships of war would have the the ocean road to India round the Cape, a far less dangerous road than that of the Mediterranean. If no other nation could use the Canal, the only evil to us from not having it would be the loss of time in sending our troops, which, in these days of steam, is not needed so great as is imagined. Of course we do not deny that the possession of the Canal in a war would be advantageous; we only deny that it is viral to our existence, or that, as far as we know, it has been proved to be essential to our hold on India.

The Government, as we have said, ought to set at rest these doubts immediately by a full statement; and what they will have to show in it is not that these shares are of a certain value—for that no one can deny—but that they are worth 4,000 000l. together with the jealousy of France and the necessity of interfering in Egypt.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

1315 Benclough, Webster—M. Nusserwanjee.

FOR LONDON via CANAL.

2092 Khedive (s), Steward—Mail, 17th Jan.

FOR LONDON or HAVRE.

495 Valkyrien, Edom.

FOR LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

1087 Vixen (s), O'Keefe—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1547 Tagus (s), Tysen—Nusserwanjee Dinshaw.
1022 Zante (s), Fox—Remfry, Hunt & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

1244 Rajpoot, Andrews—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR HULL.

1099 Lalla, Vance.
1567 Nyanza (s), Fisher—N. Dinshaw.
1371 Z. Ring, Moran—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1293 Pera (s), Methven—Mails, 10th Jan.
1540 Zambesi (s) Symons, Mail, 24th Jan.

FOR GENOA &c.

1139 Assiria (s), Boscill—C. Groudona.

FOR TRIESTE.

1948 Ettore (s), Lazarich—Austrian Lloyd's Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1349 China (s), Brooks—P. & O. Co.
1033 Nubia (s), Hall—P. & O. Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

1356 Harald Haarfar (s), Heltbeir.

FOR RICE PORTS.

891 Caranjah, Owens—Finlay, Muir & Co.
857 Grundlowen, Middleton.
1146 Golden Age, Quicke.
638 Roma Capitole, Ozilli.

FOR HONGKONG.

1253 Golconda (s), Anderson—Mails, 11th Jan.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1318 Africa (s), Hutcheson—B. I. S. N. Co.
663 Ellen Issabella, Dupuy.
1138 Glenroy, Bowe.
1082 Magnolia, Wilson.

FOR KURRACHEE.

918 Zerbino (s), Dewdney—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1005 Diadem, Smith.
1041 Euxine, Roy—Wallace & Co.
1098 Nimrod, Lyle—Wallace & Co.
1340 Salsette, Mackay.
1094 Stamboul, Lee.

FOR COCHIN.

155 Keerata Boodeen, Nacoda.
204 Leticia, Nacoda.

FOR JEDDAH.

548 Mula (s), Doert—Essa bin Califa.

FOR MAURITIUS.

486 Zingra, Williams.

NOT FIXED.

206 Alfred Michael, Screnon.
993 Antrim